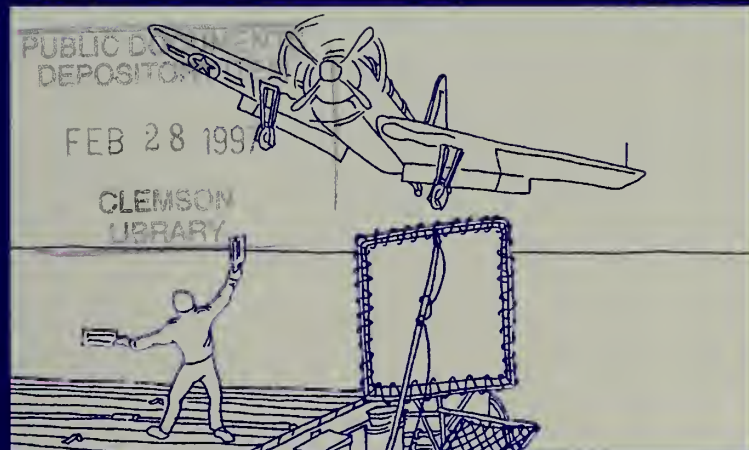
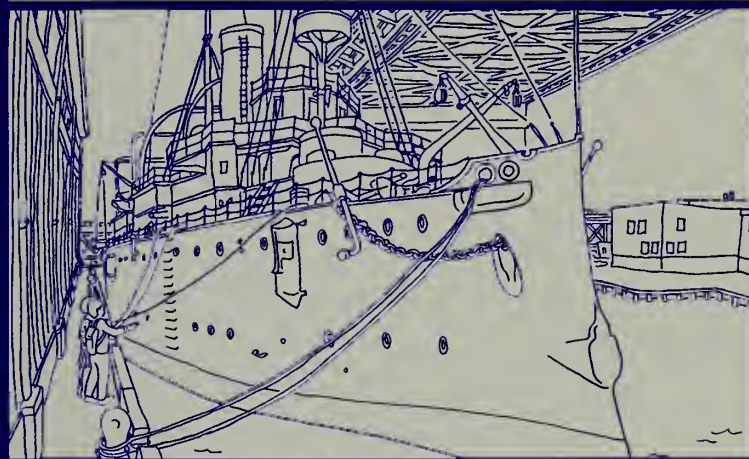
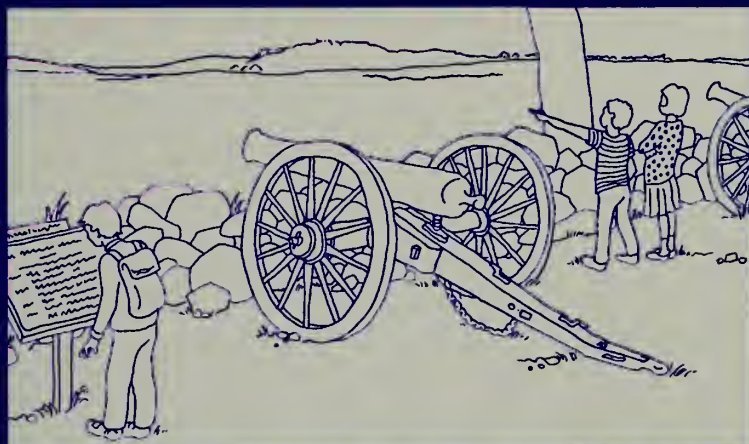


AMERICAN DEFENDERS OF LAND SEA & SKY

Drawings

by

Portie Munnis



As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally-owned public lands and natural and cultural resources. This includes fostering wise use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. Administration.



AMERICAN DEFENDERS OF LAND, SEA & SKY

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS
DEPOSITORY ITEM

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by Kay Weeks

Drawings by Roxie Munro

Preserving historic properties is a powerful way to honor the people who came before us and remember the important contributions they made to our nation and to the world. We in the Department of Defense take pride in the special historic properties that we care for, live in, and work in on our bases every day.

Sherri W. Goodman

*Deputy Under Secretary of Defense
(Environmental Security)*

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Introduction



America's historic battlefields, forts, lighthouses, ships and drydocks, aircraft, landing fields, and rocket sites hold fascinating stories of our nation's "common defense." They show us firsthand the importance of America's military presence at home and abroad as well as the often tragic consequences of war and the collective yearning for a stable, lasting peace. Moreover, their 200-year history is closely linked with many of today's national defense issues. Most of all, though, these places from the past reflect our sense of purpose, spirit, and continuity. In the future—as in the past—our country's "common defense," based on the Constitution and shaped by the President and Congress we elect, will be carried out by men and women dedicated to service in the U.S. armed forces.

American Defenders of Land, Sea & Sky presents a wide range of military activities from the American Revolution to the Cold War era following World War II. It includes those activities that were enthusiastically supported by the American public as well as some that were not. Each chapter begins with a brief history of the period to provide a political and social background for our military involvements. The book makes clear that the values we, as a nation, have pledged to uphold and, if necessary, fight for, are those principles established by the Founding Fathers in our Constitution. In this trip through American history, you'll visit forts and battle sites in the North, South, East and West; climb aboard old ships and a modern submarine; experience the excitement of early aviation; hear the roar of pioneering space vehicles; note the special places where peace treaties were signed; and view monuments that serve to honor the many people who have been lost to war over time.

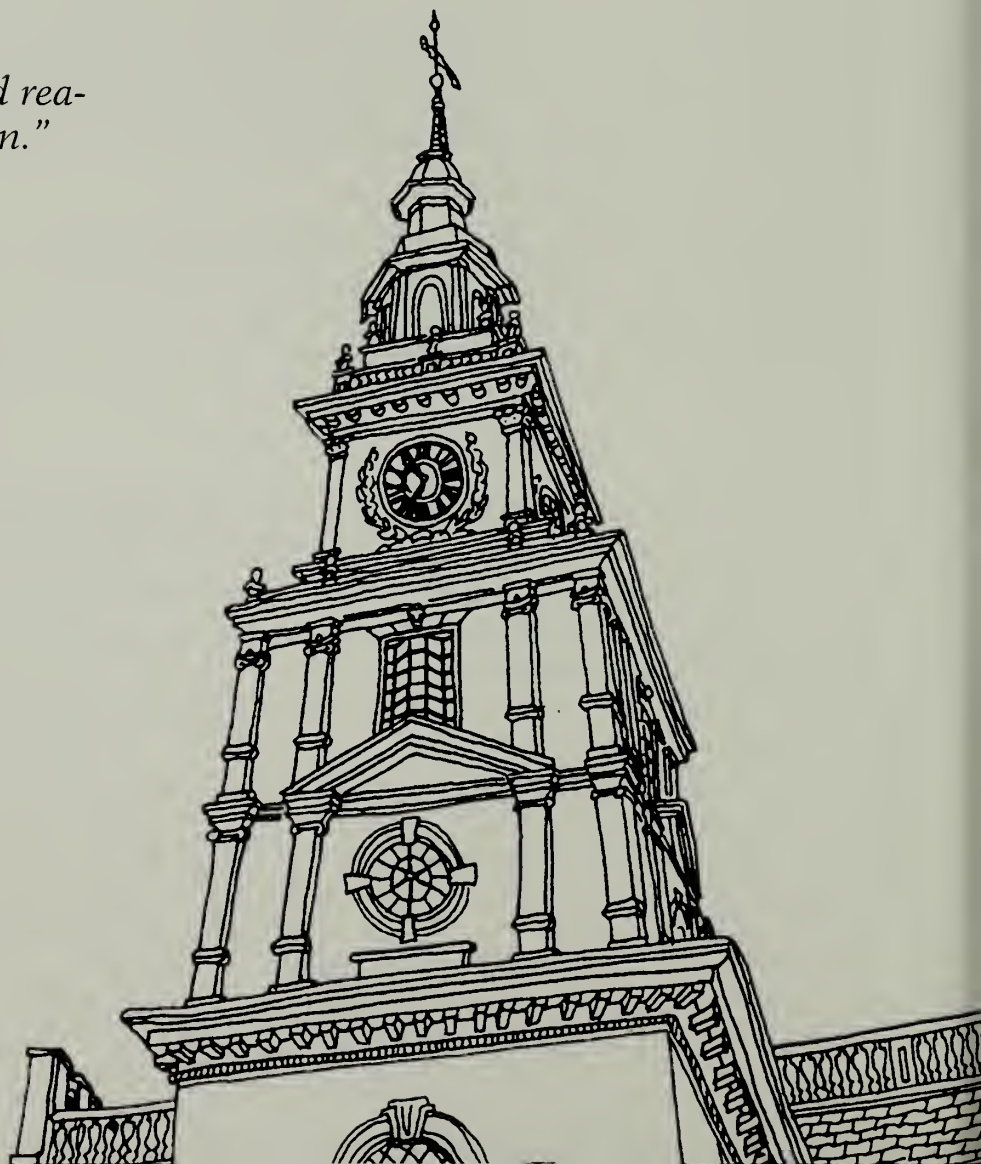
The majority of the buildings, structures, and sites in the book are National Historic Landmarks, our country's most significant historic places as designated by the Secretary of the Interior. Many of these Landmarks are owned by the Department of Defense—the Army, Air Force, Navy, Marines, and also the Coast Guard during times of war. Several are famous National Parks that most people have heard of and many others have visited!

Most of Roxie Munro's wonderful drawings show the Landmarks and other great places as they look today or in the very recent past. A few are drawn as they would have appeared long ago in our nation's history, based on photographs and other documentation. Look for the three kids in the drawings as they follow in the footsteps of the American Defenders. Maybe you can visit some of these places with your family or on a school trip. A Guide is included that tells whether the site is open on a regular basis, open by special appointment, or restricted to the public.

A NATION IN THE MAKING

"Everything that is right and reasonable pleads for separation."

Thomas Paine

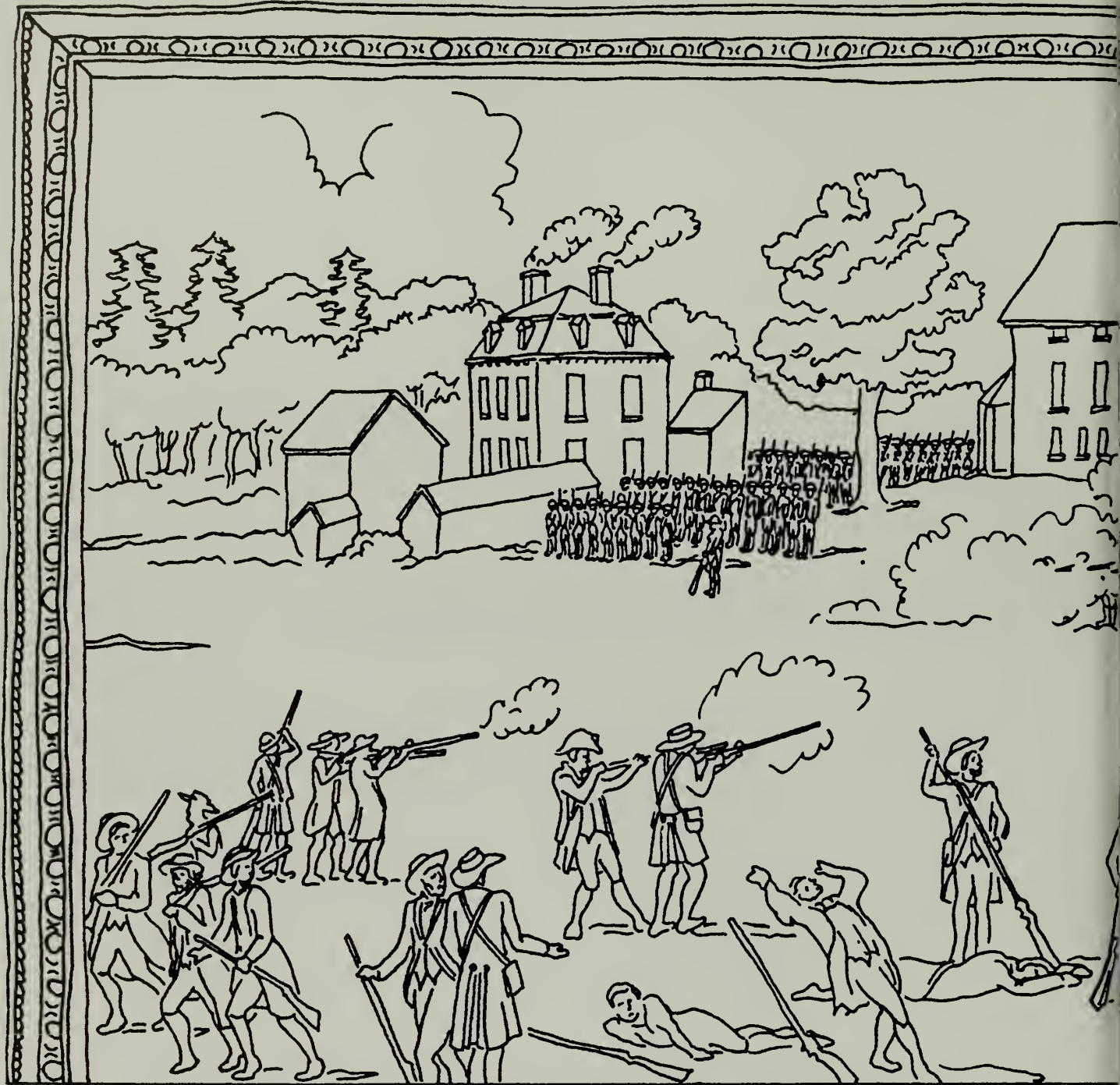


The thirteen American colonies wanted to be free from rule by Great Britain. Freedom would make it possible to create a new kind of government without a king! In the democracy envisioned by our country's earliest leaders, Americans would govern themselves based on certain principles or ideals.

The American Revolution

Few people at the time thought that the American Revolution would succeed and the Americans could win a war against the world's greatest empire. At the beginning of the war, there was no regular American army, just a militia made up of civilians—and most of them were farmers! Naturally, they were not used to long campaigns or battles with British Regulars, and thousands quit. General Washington begged the Continental Congress to provide a regular army of men enlisted for a long term, but Congress felt that step would violate civil liberties. It was only after so many American defeats threatened the war effort that Congress agreed to offer extra pay to officers and privates and pledged to see the war to an end.

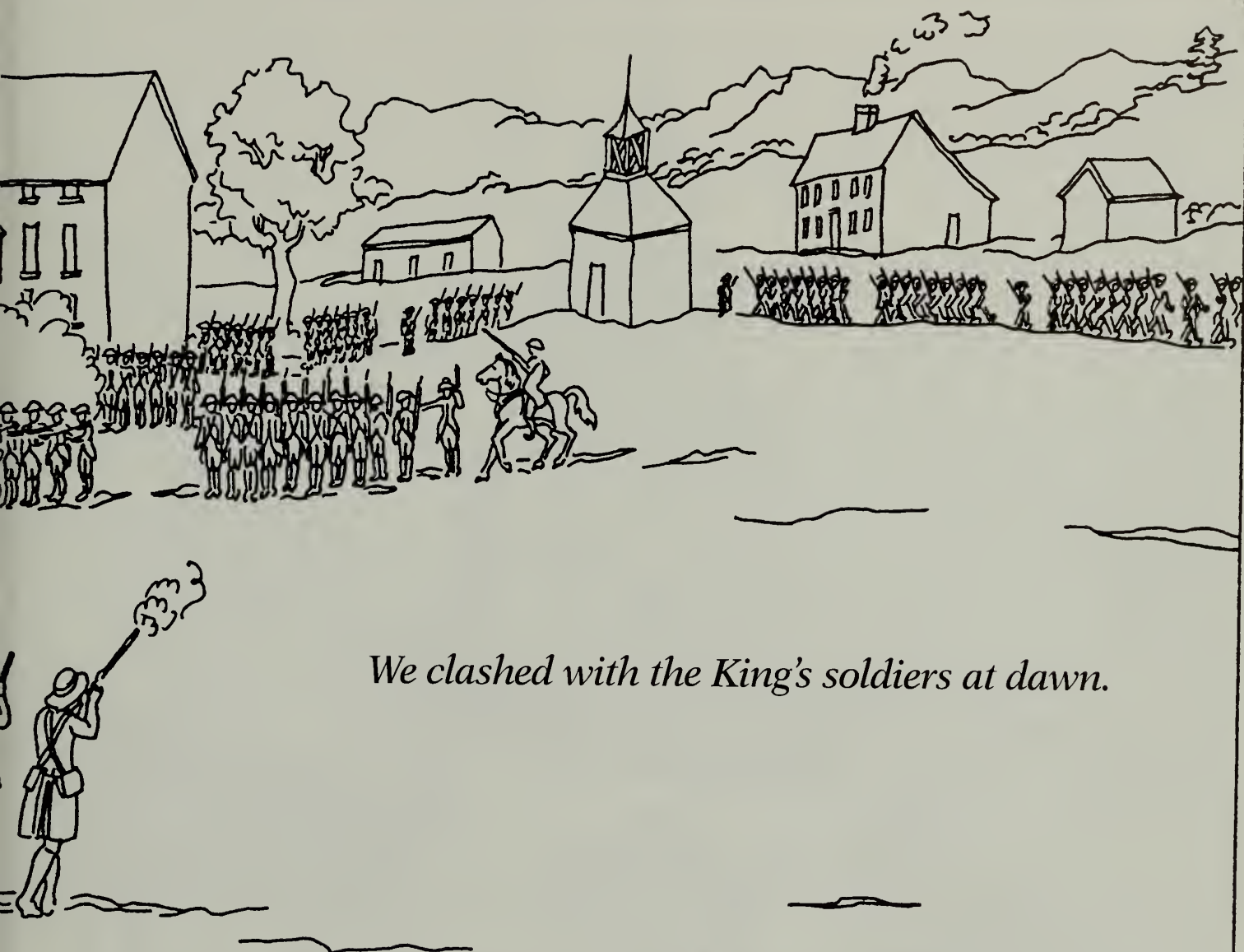
The American Revolution raised many questions about the role of government and the place of the military within it. Remember, there was no President until 1789, and no Congress as we know it today. A nation was truly in the making—and it might have failed. But with the great energy and sense of common purpose that defines us, Americans eventually forced the British to sue for peace and grant America its independence.



Lexington Green

Lexington, Massachusetts

By 1775, tension between the colonies and the mother country had reached the breaking point. General Gage, who was in charge of the British troops in Boston, learned that Samuel Adams and John Hancock were in Lexington—about 20 miles from Boston. Hearing that the colonists had hidden a large collection of weapons in nearby Concord, Gage sent a detachment of soldiers to seize the rebel leaders and destroy the stores of ammunition.



We clashed with the King's soldiers at dawn.

You probably know the rest! Sons of Liberty Paul Revere and William Dawes rode to warn Adams and Hancock of the impending British attack by way of the Charles River, the most direct route.

Just as the sun was rising on April 19, 1775, British soldiers reached Lexington. A straggling line of colonists was already waiting on the green—armed with muskets!

Although leaders on both sides issued stern warnings not to fire, a shot suddenly rang out! The Minutemen stood motionless. To this day, no one knows which side fired the first shot, but it was followed by a volley of shots by the Redcoats. Eight Minutemen were killed and several others wounded. This first skirmish on Lexington Green signaled the beginning of the American Revolution.

We declared our independence...



Independence Hall

*Independence National
Historical Park
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania*

By the time the Second Continental Congress convened on May 10, 1775, war had already broken out in Massachusetts. Young Thomas Jefferson was chosen to write a document explaining why the colonies should be free from British rule. His words would have to be powerful enough to shape a nation. Jefferson said the King of England was “unfit to be a ruler of a free people” and “that all men are created equal...” On July 4, 1776, his essay, known as the Declaration of Independence, was adopted by the Congress. It was printed in newspapers and read at public gatherings in every city and village. On July 8th, Philadelphia’s now famous bell rang out to proclaim “liberty throughout the land.”

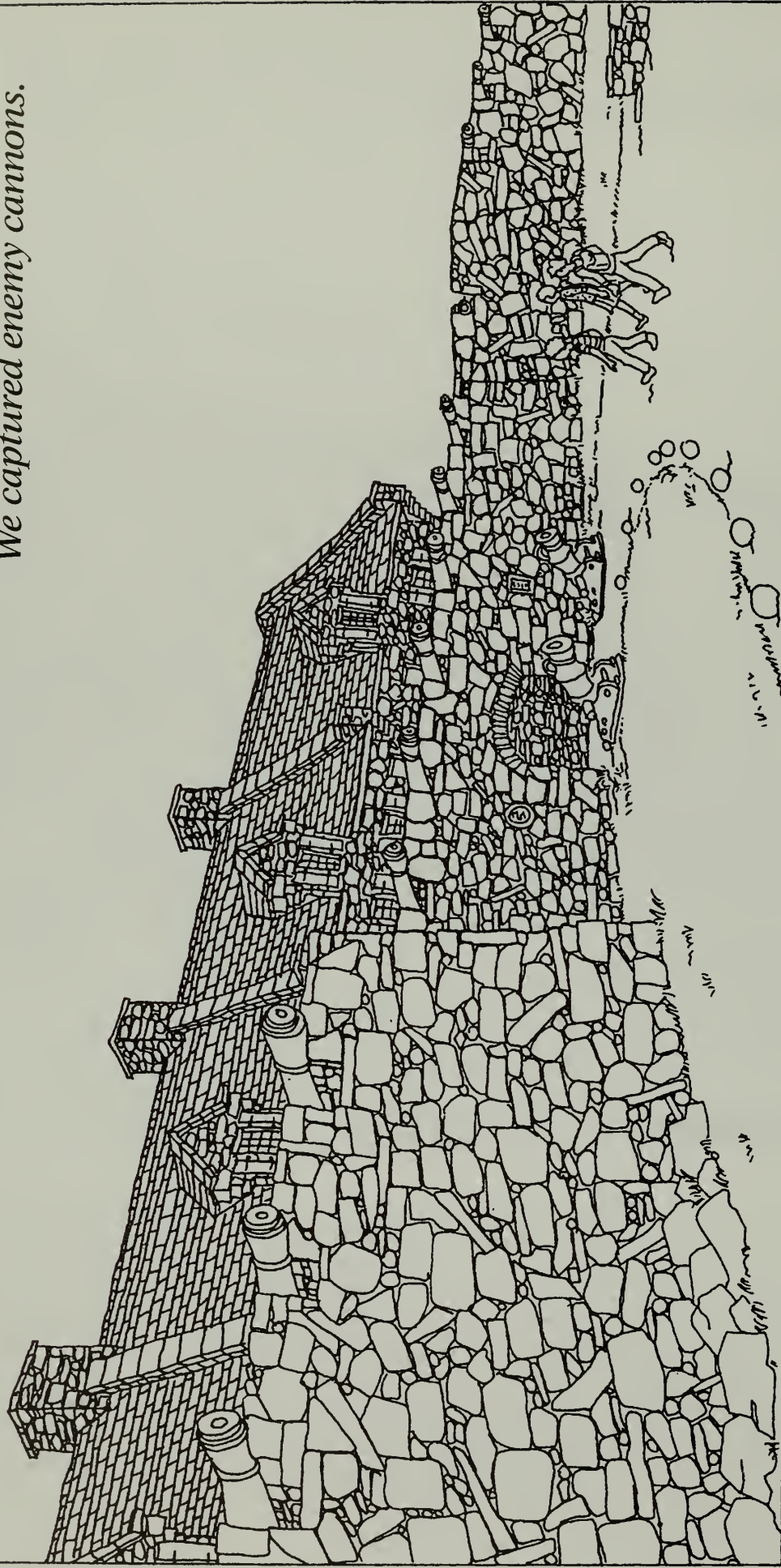
and provided for a common defense.



Independence Hall

Independence Hall was the meeting place of the Constitutional Convention four years after the American Revolution had ended. Fifty-five delegates met here from May to September, 1787, to choose the best way to govern and protect our new nation. The U.S. Constitution gives Congress the power to “provide for the common defense.” Before the Constitution, each state raised its own militia for defense. Now, military forces would be raised by Congress to protect the whole United States. The President was made Commander-in-Chief of the military. By June 26, 1788, all the states had ratified the Constitution. Together, the Declaration of Independence and U.S. Constitution—with its Bill of Rights—are the most important documents in our nation’s history.

We captured enemy cannons.



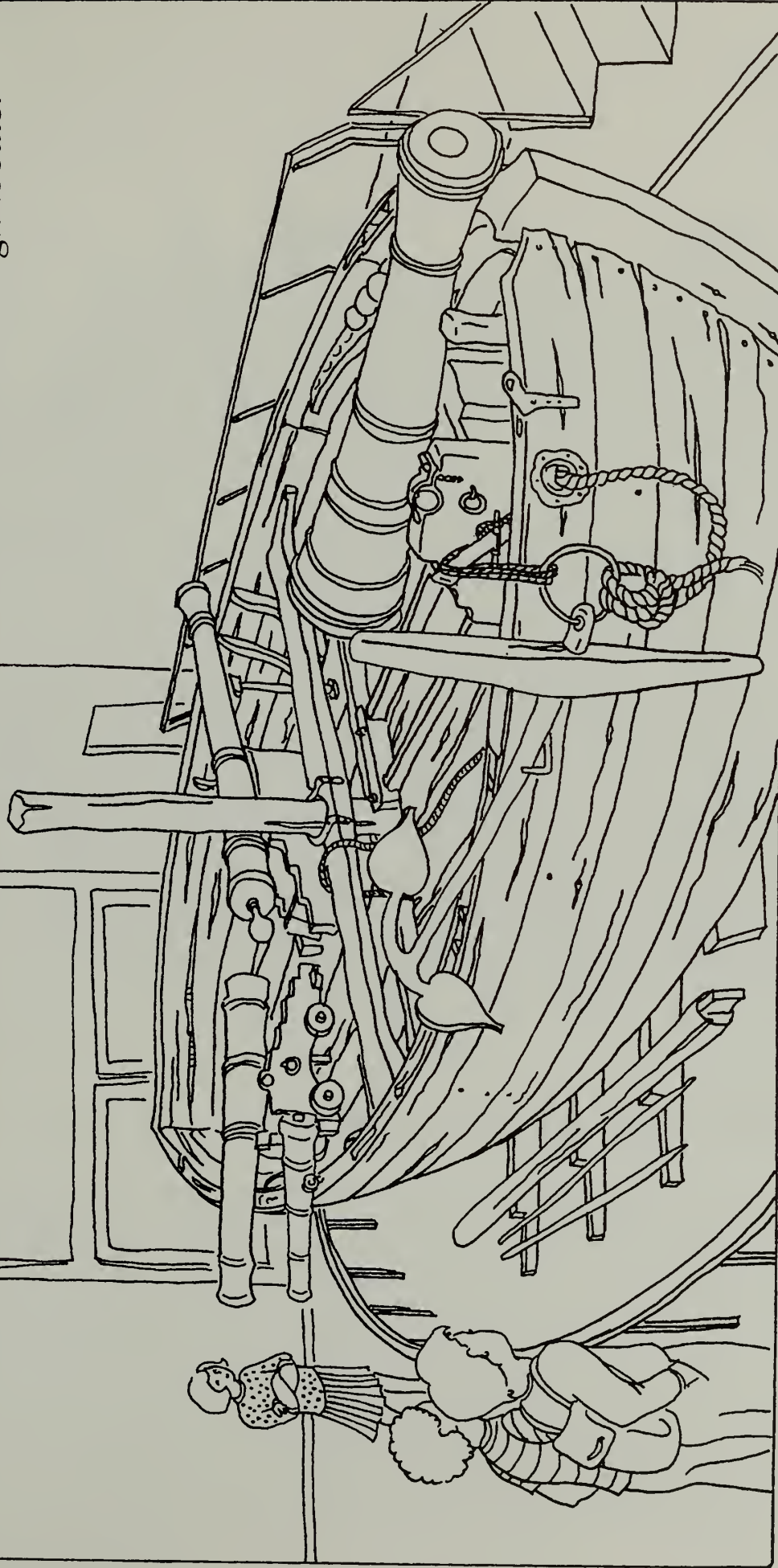
Fort Ticonderoga

Ticonderoga, New York

Built high on a bluff by the French in 1755, Fort Ticonderoga was captured by the British four years later. Then, a few weeks after the American Revolution began in 1775, Ethan Allen and Vermont's Green Mountain Boys seized it for the Continental Army. With the help of eighty-one yoke of oxen, the Green Mountain Boys moved the cannons and ammunition to Cambridge, Massachu-

setts. George Washington used the weapons captured at Fort Ticonderoga to keep the British from taking Boston. Later that year, when Americans mounted an unsuccessful attack on Quebec, the British re-captured the fort and kept it until September 3, 1783. On that date, Fort Ticonderoga was returned to the Americans through the signing of the Treaty of Paris, in Versailles.

We manned gunboats.



Philadelphia **(Gundelo)**

*National Museum of
American History
Washington, D.C.*

The 54-foot long Continental gunboat, *Philadelphia*, was part of a small American fleet designed by Brigadier General Benedict Arnold in the summer of 1776 to defend our northern frontier from the British in Canada. By late September, the Americans had taken position in a small bay of Lake Champlain. Then, on October 11, 1776, Arnold fought the heavier British fleet to a stand-

still. The American force was badly damaged and the *Philadelphia* sunk off Valcour Island, but the battle here paved the way for the decisive American victory at Saratoga in October, 1777. *Philadelphia* is the only Revolutionary gunboat built and manned by American forces that survives. The exhibit also includes shot, cooking utensils, tools, buttons, buckles, and human bones.

We found an ally.

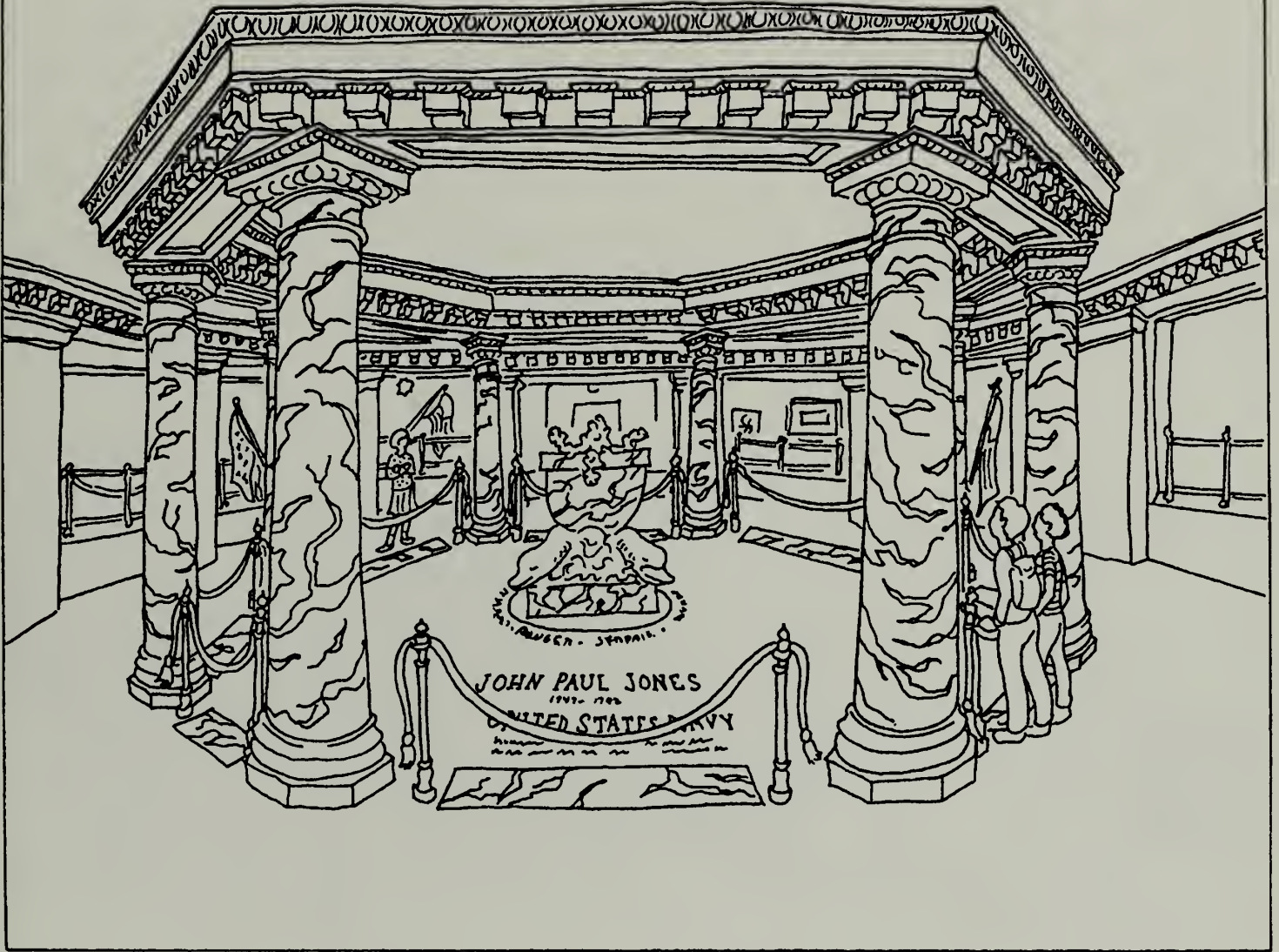


Cliveden (The Chew House)

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

On a foggy October morning in 1777, General George Washington's soldiers attacked British troops in the small village of Germantown. About 120 retreating British soldiers broke into a large stone house called Cliveden, left vacant while its owners stayed in Philadelphia. Barricading themselves behind the thick walls, the British began to fire on Washington's troops. When Washington ordered a full-scale assault on Cliveden, it turned out to be a serious mistake. Musket fire aimed at the enemy inside passed through the front and rear windows, striking American soldiers behind the house! After several hours, the Redcoats continued to hold Cliveden. Even though we lost the battle, the French were so impressed by the American spirit—and our earlier victory at Saratoga—they decided to enter the War as an ally.

We refused to surrender.



United States Naval Academy

*Crypt of John Paul Jones
Annapolis, Maryland*

The American ship *Bonhomme Richard* was conducting a routine patrol off the coast of New England on September 23, 1779, when Captain John Paul Jones sighted the British warship, *Serapis*. His crew began firing, but the British responded in full force, tearing gaping holes in the American ship. When the British captain demanded surrender of the *Bonhomme Richard*, Jones courageously shouted back, "No! I have not yet begun to fight!" Lobbing hand grenades at the enemy ship from close quarters, the Americans fought to victory. After Admiral John Paul Jones died in 1792, his body was carefully preserved in alcohol. It was flown from France in 1913 to the United States Naval Academy. The elaborate marble coffin of America's first Naval hero is held up by four huge bronze dolphins.

We elected our first President.



Mount Rushmore National Memorial

Near Rapid City, South Dakota

George Washington won fame and respect when he ended the Revolutionary War at the Battle of Yorktown in 1781. Six years later, the office of President was created by the Founding Fathers and, in 1789, George Washington was elected our first President. The “Father of His Country” has been remembered many ways over the years, but a memorial created in the Black Hills of South Dakota is probably the most unusual! The 60-foot high bust of George Washington was the first of four Presidents carved into the solid granite face of Mount Rushmore by sculptor Gutzon Borglum. Beginning in 1927, workers continued until the public dedication on July 4, 1930. Jefferson, Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt eventually took their place beside Washington in Borglum’s *Shrine of Democracy*. After the sculptor’s death in March, 1941, the memorial was completed by his son, Lincoln.

We recovered a light tower.



Sandy Hook Light

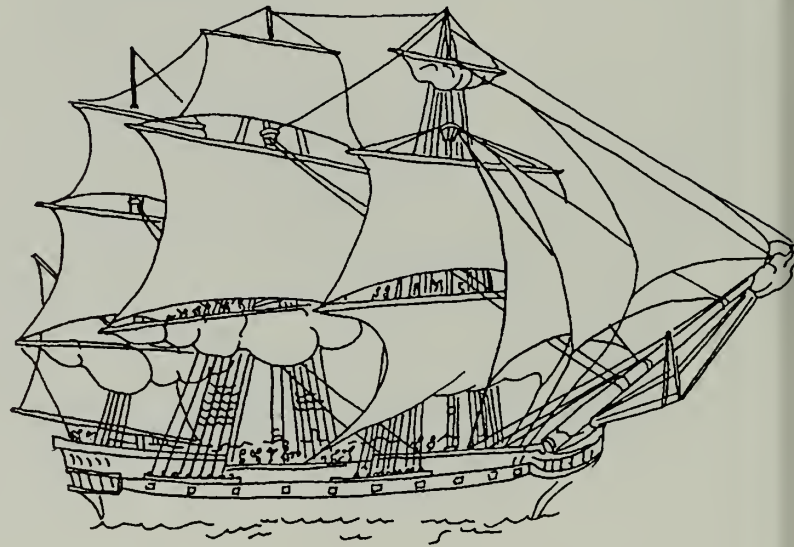
*Gateway National
Recreation Area
Sandy Hook, New Jersey*

Built in 1764, Sandy Hook Light must have been a welcome sight for merchant ships bringing goods to the colonies after dark. Then in March, 1776, the light tower was attacked by the British Navy. Retreating American colonists took the operating mechanism of the light apart to keep the enemy from using it. When the war was over, the British returned the light tower to the United States, and the Americans re-assembled it! Sandy Hook Light has been shining brightly ever since, continuing to lead ships safely into New York Harbor. Owned and maintained by the U.S. Coast Guard, it is the oldest standing light tower in the United States.

PROTECTING THE NEW NATION

*"I no longer entertain a hope that
we can honorably avoid war."*

President James Madison

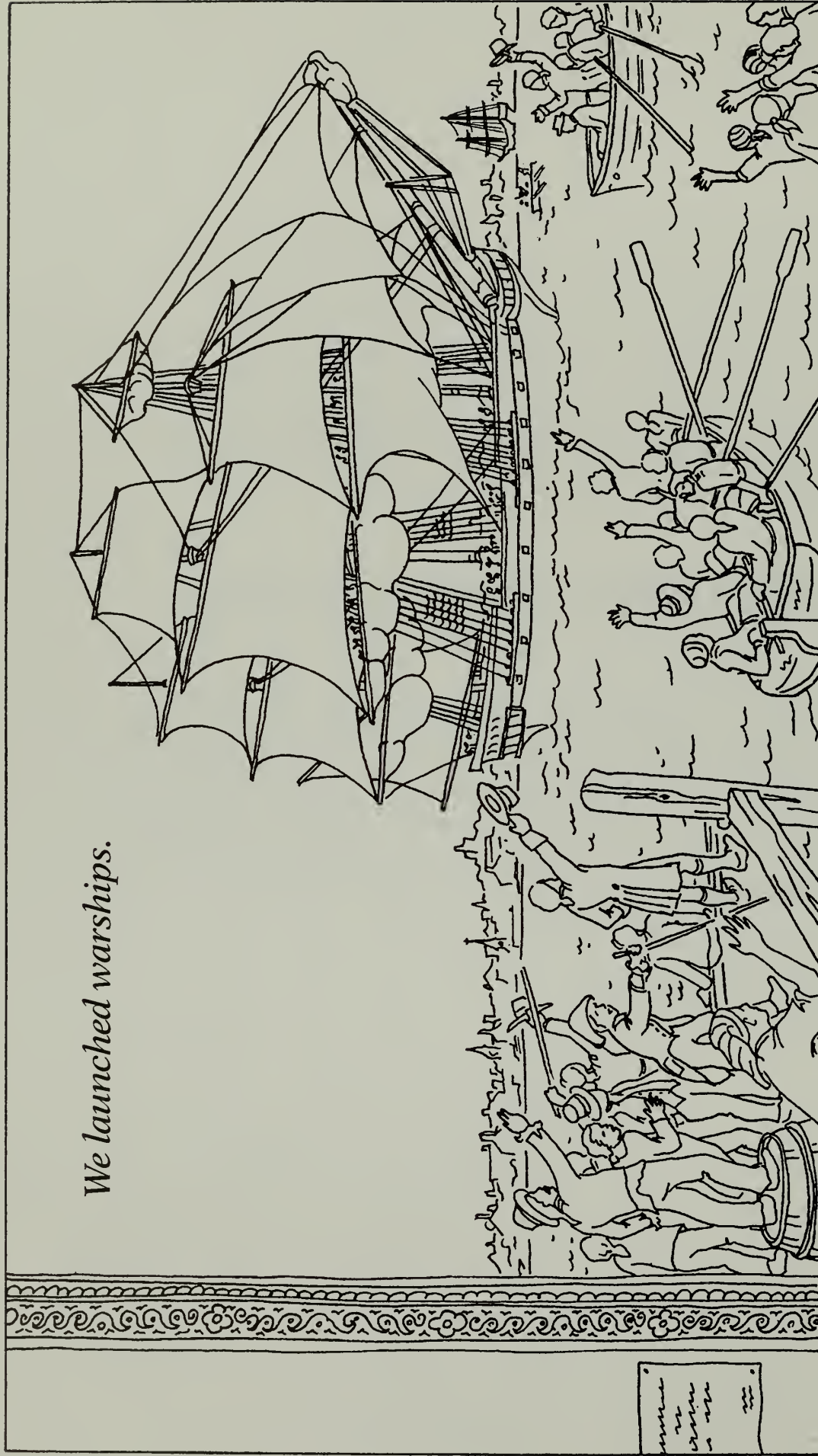


America's involvement in the War of 1812 was confusing to many people living in 1812 and is still confusing to many people today. President Madison's war message to Congress made a strong case for the need to fight with Britain for Neutral Rights. He said that Britain was preying on American commerce, seizing her sailors, and supporting restless Indians on the frontier. At the same time, America had an interest in conquering Florida and annexing Canada. The congressional vote to enter the War of 1812 showed that many Americans were unclear about whether to fight and exactly what the war was all about. Public support in New England was limited while Americans in the South and West strongly supported it.

The War of 1812

The War of 1812 with Britain was difficult for the new Nation. There were many losses, and the White House in Washington, D.C. was burned by the British. However, the early victory of the U.S. Navy, the leadership of able generals such as Andrew Jackson and William Henry Harrison, and key American victories at Fort McHenry and at New Orleans finally stirred public support for the war. At its close, Americans turned their energies to exploring and settling the American continent in a fury of westward expansion.

We launched warships.



USS Constitution (Frigate)

*Boston National Historic Park
Boston, Massachusetts*

Launching of the *Constitution* took place in 1797. Soon after, she was involved in several dangerous missions, including a stand against Barbary pirates off the coast of Algeria. Most important, though, the *Constitution* was one of five frigates that comprised America's first Navy. On August 19, 1812, she attacked the British warship, HMS *Guerriere*, off the coast of New England. Though

bombarded by heavy enemy fire, the *Constitution* bravely held out before launching her own artillery at close range. As legend has it, British sailors named her "Old Ironsides" when they watched cannonballs roll off her hull during the forty-minute battle. The Americans were victorious! Now docked in Boston Harbor, the *Constitution* is the oldest commissioned warship in the world.

We repelled a familiar foe.



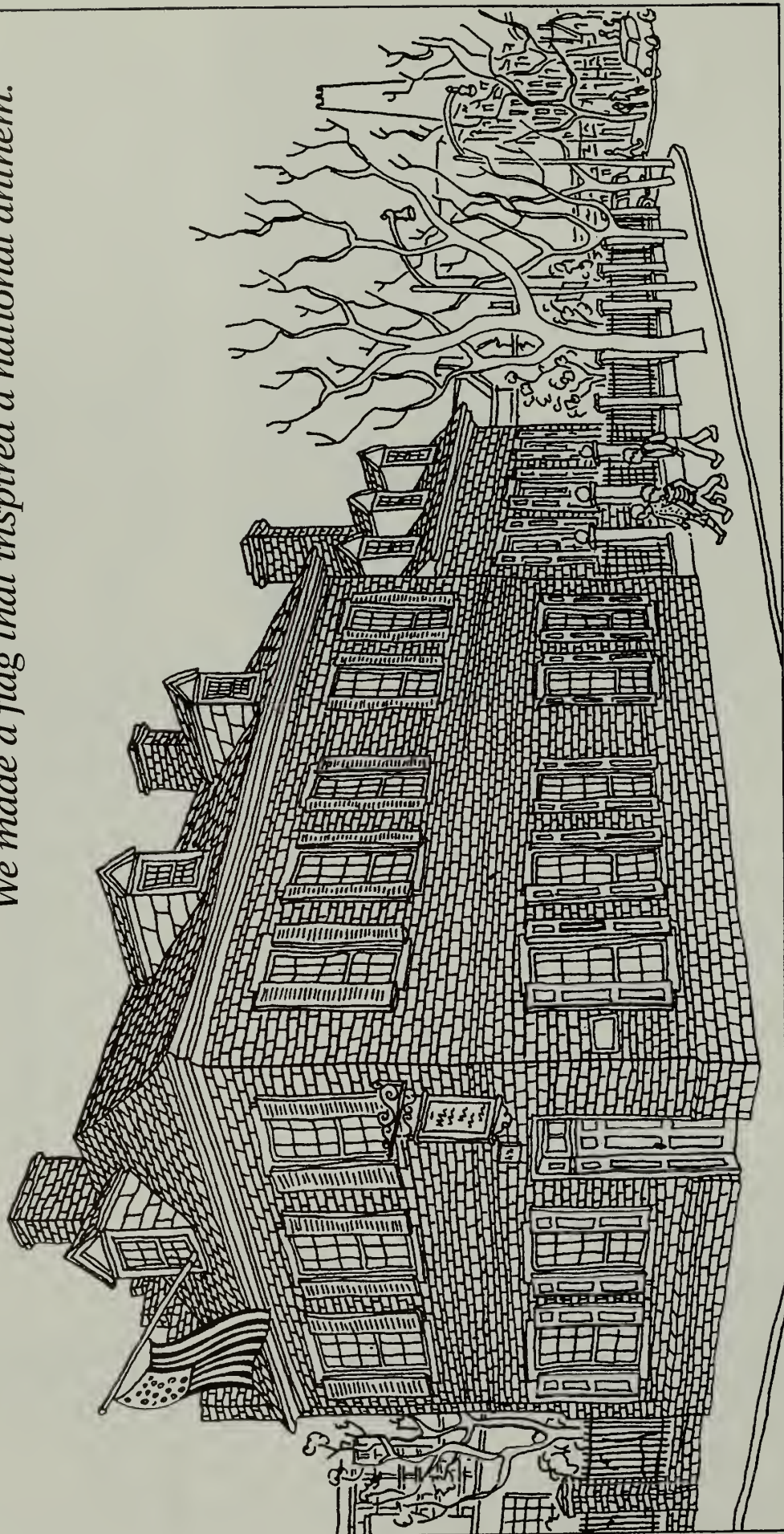
Plattsburgh Bay

Plattsburgh, New York

The waters are calm now, but on September 11, 1814, Plattsburgh Bay was the scene of a major American victory during the Battle of Lake Champlain. This is how Captain Thomas Macdonough used the American fleet and his flagship, *Saratoga*, to gain a tactical advantage over the enemy. First, he took a position at the narrow end of the bay, forcing the British fleet to sail into the wind. Then, once at anchor, British

and American ships fought a fierce two-hour battle at close range. Macdonough knew that the largest British ship, *Confiance*, was too big to maneuver its way out of the Bay. As the ship struggled to turn around, a gun was flung from its carriage, killing the British Commander. The battered *Confiance* was soon overpowered. The fleet surrendered to Macdonough and British ground troops fled north to Canada.

We made a flag that inspired a national anthem.



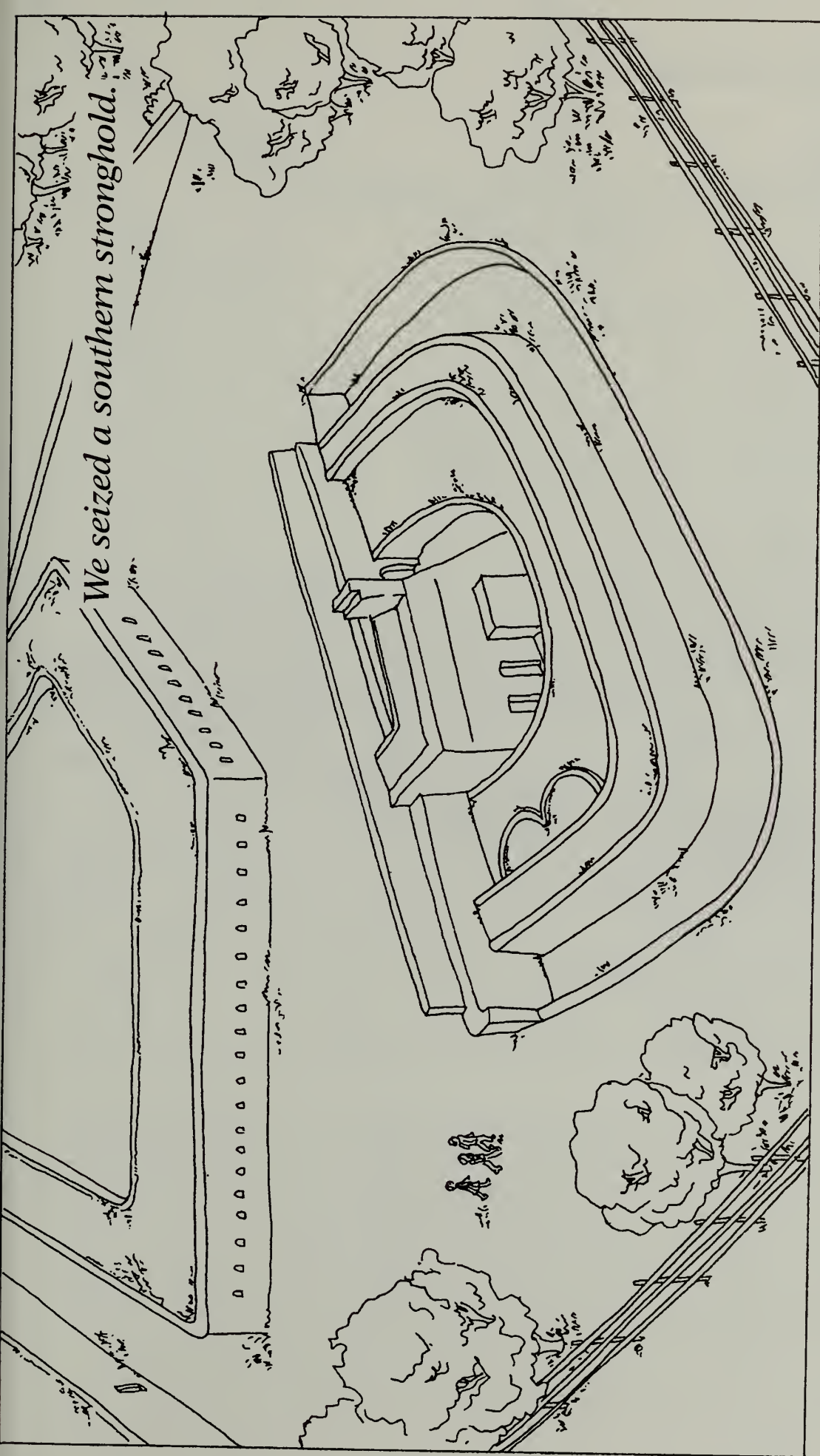
Star-Spangled Banner Flag House

Baltimore, Maryland

George Washington signed an Act of Congress in 1796 saying that the flag of the United States should be red and white, with fifteen white stars in a blue field. During the War of 1812, Mary Young Pickersgill made a flag in this brick house that carefully followed Washington's decree. She used approximately 400 yards of fabric to make the 30 by 42 foot flag. When Francis Scott Key saw the flag flying over Fort McHenry during the

British invasion of the port of Baltimore on September 13 and 14, 1914, he was inspired to write, "O say can you see, by the dawn's early light..." The Star Spangled Banner is sung at public events and gatherings nationwide. Her famous flag now hangs in the National Museum of American History in Washington, D.C., and a replica of it is on display at the Star-Spangled Banner Flag House.

We seized a southern stronghold.



Fort San Carlos de Barrancas

Pensacola, Florida

The Spanish built a fort on the bluffs, or "barrancas," overlooking Pensacola Bay around 1698. During the next fifty years, both the French and British occupied it. When the Spanish re-captured the area in 1781, they built a masonry battery on the water and a stockade behind it. Spain had declared its neutrality in the War of 1812. So, in 1814, when a disloyal Spanish officer gave British soldiers

permission to occupy the Pensacola forts, an angry General Andrew Jackson responded. He ran the British out and punished "the Spanish traitors" for taking sides. When the British were gone, Jackson quickly returned the forts to Spain before marching to Louisiana to fight the Battle of New Orleans. In 1821, the Spanish forts were officially transferred to the United States.

We won decisive victories.

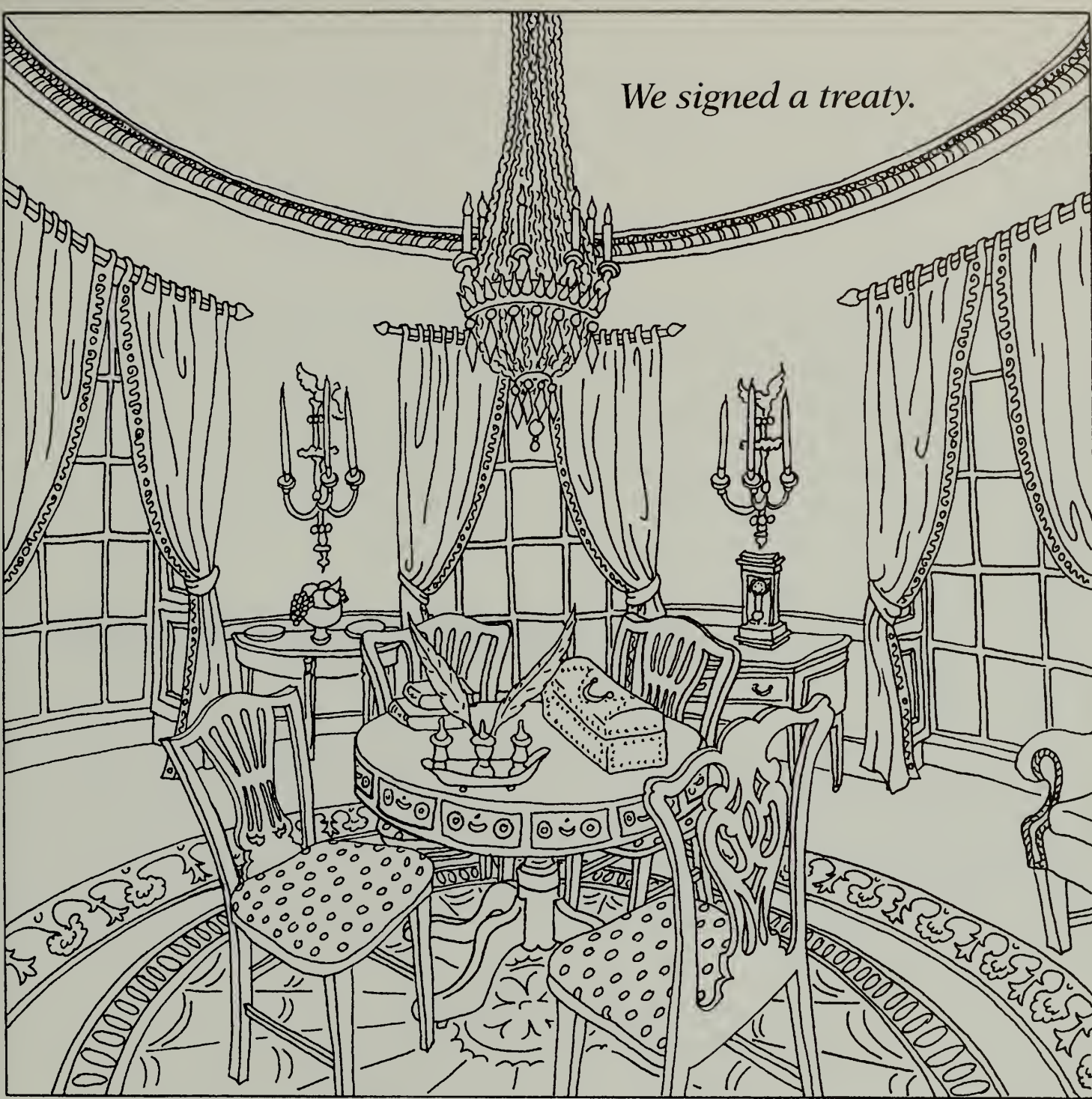


Chalmette Unit

*Jean La Fitte National
Historical Park
Arabi, Louisiana*

American morale was at an all-time low when the British captured the City of Washington and burned the White House. Many people were unhappy about the Treaty of Ghent negotiated in Belgium on December 24, 1814, to end the War of 1812. They felt the document was weak and would not be honored. Then General Andrew Jackson's leadership at the Battle of New Orleans changed everything! The battles with British troops at Chalmette on December 28, 1814, and January 1 and 8, 1815, are among the most decisive American military victories in our history. We gained a renewed sense of national pride and the Treaty of Ghent was quickly ratified by Congress. The Chalmette monument was built between 1855 and 1908 to honor Americans who fought at the Battle of New Orleans.

We signed a treaty.



Octagon House

Washington, D.C.

The Octagon House was built by Colonel John Tayloe for his family between 1801 and 1802. The Tayloe children gave the house its distinctive name, although the building does not really have eight sides. After the British set fire to the White House, President James Madison and his family moved here to have a safe place to live. In the early months of 1815, President Madison signed the Treaty of Ghent in the upstairs parlor. This important treaty declared that England and the United States were finally at peace. It also proved that our new nation was now strong enough to protect itself.

AN EXPANDING NATION

*"...peaceably if we can, forcibly
if we must."*

President Andrew Jackson



After Congress passed the Northwest Ordinance in 1787, pioneers began to cross the Allegheny Mountains into the territory north of the Ohio River. More settlers moved westward in the early 1800s, after the explorations of Zebulon Pike and John C. Fremont. Going West meant land, trapping and trading, and gold—in short, economic opportunity! Within a few years after the War of 1812, Americans used the resources of the continent to create one of the world's richest countries and expand the Nation's boundaries from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

The Struggle for Western Territory

The incredible 19th century search for a better way of life was driven by improvements in transportation and communication—and our superior weaponry. We invented the steam engine and power-driven machines, such as reapers. We opened the Erie Canal, developed a large network of post roads, and invented the electric telegraph. The railroads had a major impact on the old, slower ways of life. By 1869, the last spike had been driven on the central line to the Pacific and travel from coast to coast was possible in days instead of weeks.

During this time—led by a series of expansionist Presidents—the United States fought a war with Mexico from 1845 to 1848, annexed Texas and California, and settled the Oregon territory. Native Americans were pushed aside and eventually settled onto reservations to make way for the new states.

We established military posts along trading routes.



Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas

After the War of 1812, many people felt that white settlers and Indian tribes could never live together in peace. Fort Leavenworth was established in 1827 by President James Monroe and Congress as part of a "Permanent Indian Frontier" to keep the two cultures apart. Fort Snelling, Fort Atkinson, and Fort Scott, were some of the other posts. During this period, the Army at Fort Leavenworth protected caravans of fur traders, explorers, and white settlers rolling westward across Indian lands. In the 1830s, when Indian tribes from the East were moved to the West by President Andrew Jackson, the Army was also in charge of keeping the peace. The officers and men at Fort Leavenworth lived in houses overlooking a central parade ground. The oldest one, built in 1834, is named the "Rookery."

We took our language and customs with us on a sad journey.



John Ross House

Rossville, Georgia

John Ross, a powerful Chief of the Cherokee Nation, lived in a one-story log house on the Coosa River near Rome, Georgia. He served as spokesman to the white Georgian settlers. Georgians wanted the Cherokee land for their own, especially after gold was discovered in 1828. In 1830, a state law was passed to remove the Cherokee Nation to Oklahoma. Chief Ross protested, but the Cherokee and four other Indian Nations lost the political battle to President Andrew Jackson. In the winter of 1838, General Winfield Scott and 7,000 government soldiers were ordered to move the Cherokees West. The Indians suffered from food shortages, illness, and exposure. Of the 17,000 Cherokees who began the trip, as many as 5,000 died along the way. The road they travelled is called the "Trail of Tears."

We added states to the Union.

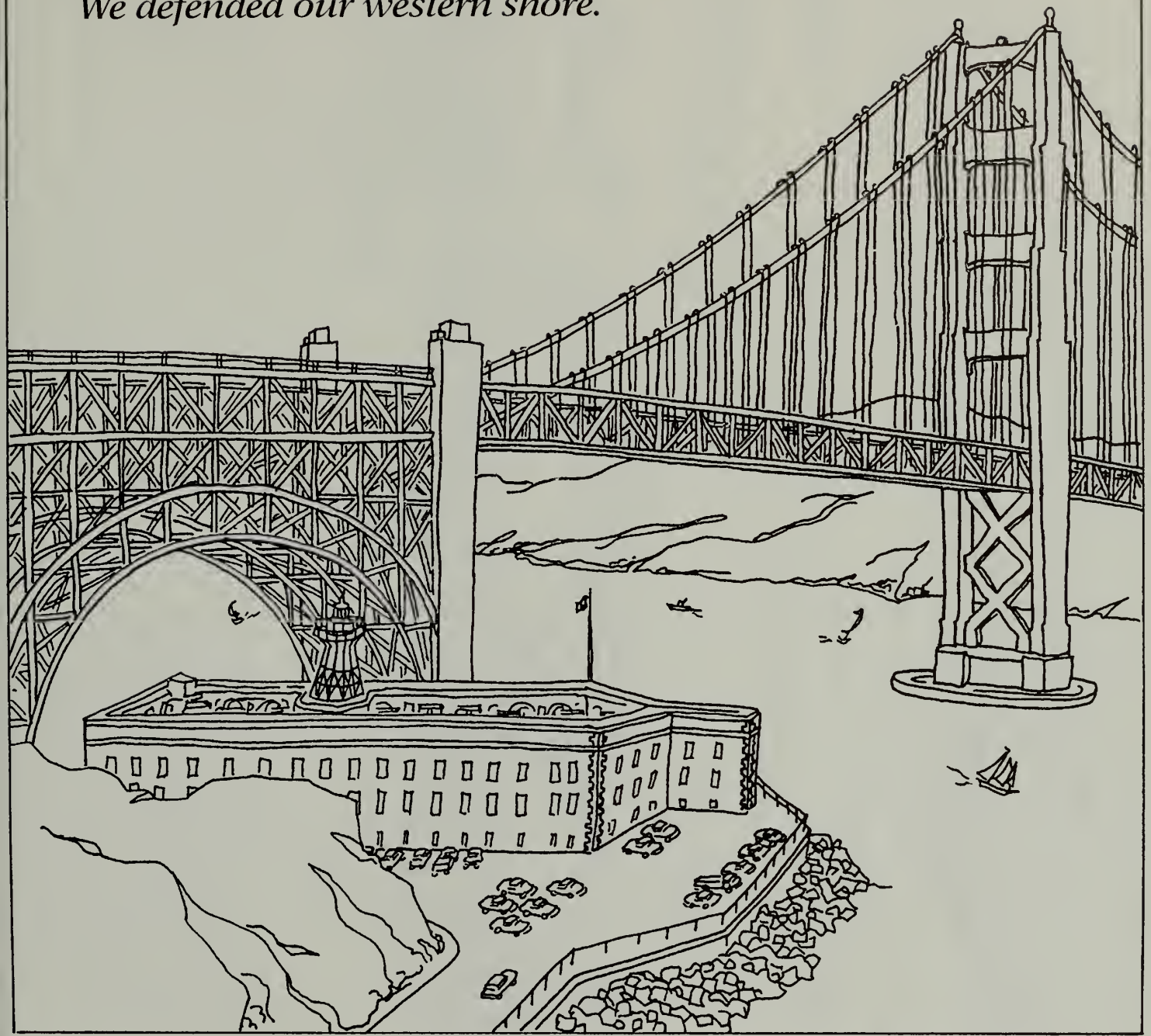


The Alamo

San Antonio, Texas

You probably know the name of this old Spanish church, but do you remember its story? After 1821, Mexicans and white settlers were fighting for control of the land we now call Texas. The Texans captured the Alamo from Mexico in 1835. In January, 1836, they heard that Santa Anna and 5,000 soldiers were crossing the Mexican border, but it was too late to call in the United States Army. A small group of Texan volunteers took refuge in the Alamo and, on February 24, 1836, the famous siege began! The Texans held out for thirteen days, but were eventually outnumbered by the Mexican soldiers. All 187 defenders of the Alamo were killed, including James Bowie and Davy Crockett. "Remember the Alamo" became the battlecry that spurred the defeat of Santa Anna and the drive for Texas statehood.

We defended our western shore.



Fort Point National Historic Site

San Francisco, California

In 1853, the War Department decided to build a fort in San Francisco Bay as a western defense against attacks from the sea. Carpenters, teamsters and laborers worked hard to reduce the rocky site from ninety-seven feet to sixteen feet above sea level. Then they constructed the barracks, mess hall, stables, powder magazine, and blacksmith shop. By 1859, a visitor to the site said the fort was “four tiers in height, the topmost of which is 64 feet above low tide; and capable of mounting 150 guns...” Fort Point stood ready to defend the harbor entrance from attack during the Civil War, but no battle was ever fought here. Its powerful cannons would fire salutes whenever news of Union victories arrived!

We fought for the land and different ways of life.



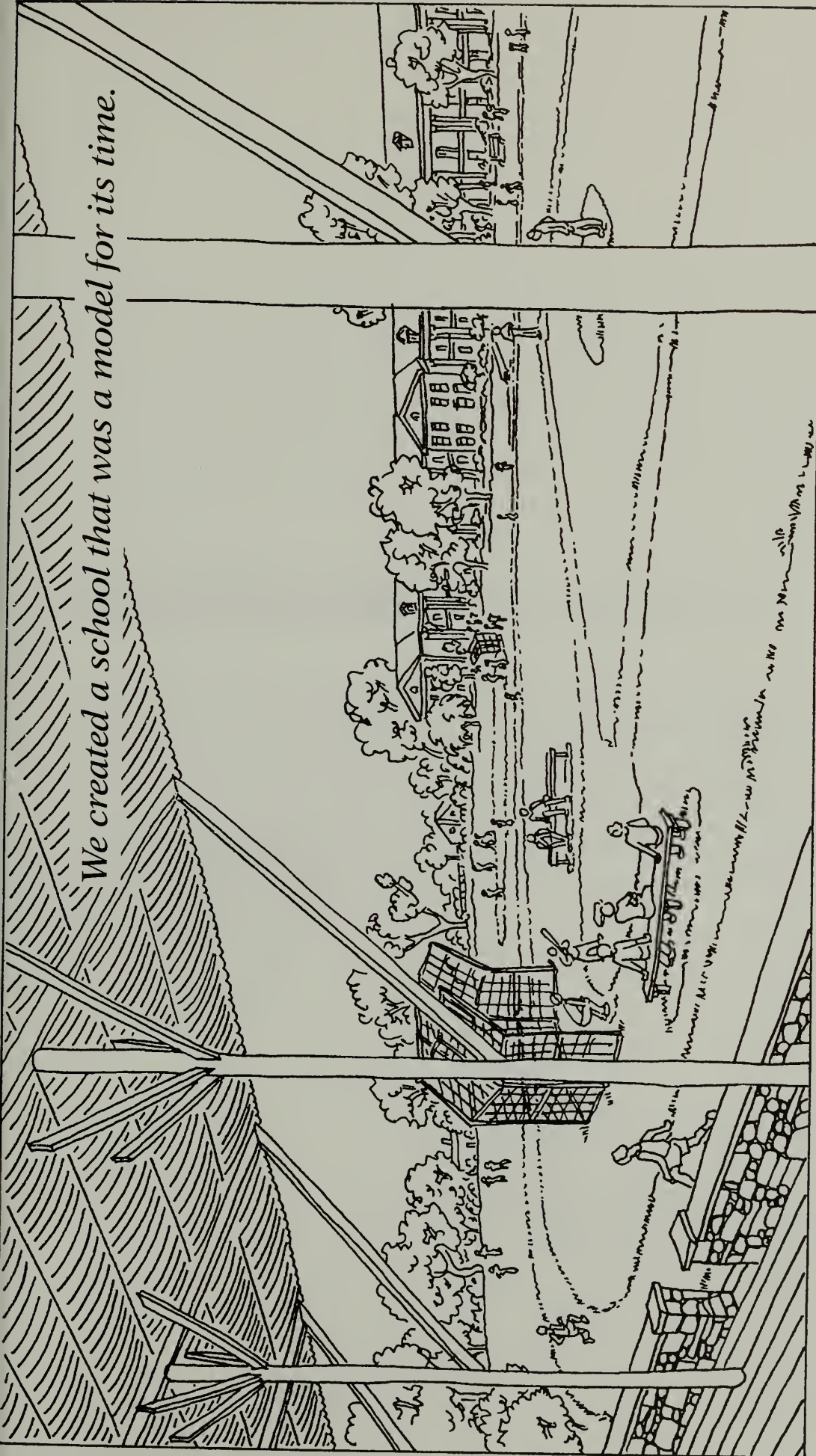
Fort Robinson and Red Cloud Agency

Dawes County, Nebraska

Fort Robinson was built in 1874 after the United States government moved Chief Red Cloud and the Oglala Lakotas to a nearby reservation. Later events there guided the final course of Indian-white relations on the northern Plains. One was the overwhelming defeat of Sitting Bull and the Powder River Sioux. When they lost the fight for their land, some 4,500 Indians surrendered to General Crook at Fort Robinson during late 1876

and 1877. In 1890, the Sioux began "Ghost Dances," part of a religion that promised a return of the old ways and disappearance of the white race. When soldiers from nearby Fort Robinson were called in to stop the dances, the famous Battle of Wounded Knee Creek followed. This was the last armed encounter between Indians and whites in the United States. After 400 years of conflict, a way of life for the American Indian had ended.

We created a school that was a model for its time.



Carlisle Indian School

Carlisle, Pennsylvania

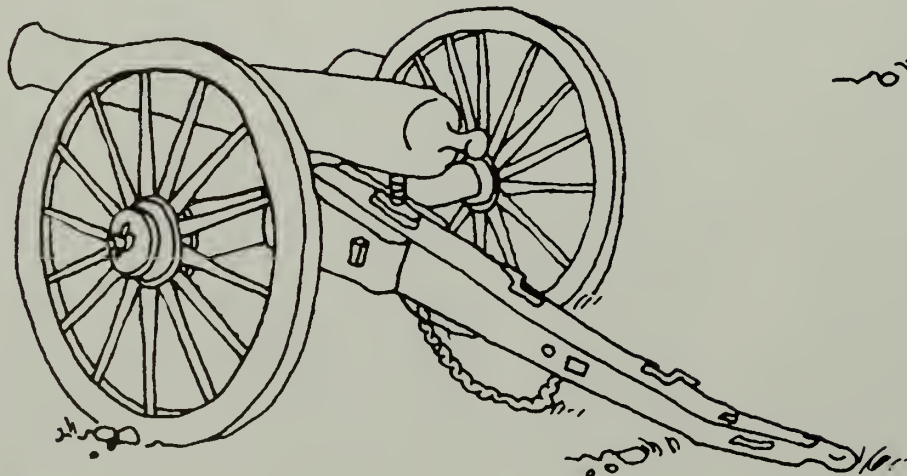
The Carlisle Indian School was founded in 1879 by Brigadier General Richard H. Pratt. Pratt believed that Indians could become part of mainstream American life through vocational training. He convinced the Army to convert the old Carlisle Barracks into a school for Indian boys and girls. This kind of educational approach would be unlawful today because it separates people by race. But, for the times, Carlisle Indian School was

considered a model school. Over a thirty-nine year period, about 20,000 Native American children attended classes here. Its athletic program gained national attention. When Glen S. "Pop" Warner was athletic director, two 1912 Olympic track stars rose to fame. Lewis Tewanima won second place in the 5,000 and 10,000 meter races, and the legendary Jim Thorpe won the pentathlon and the decathlon.

A YOUNG NATION DIVIDED

*"A house divided against
itself cannot stand."*

President Abraham Lincoln

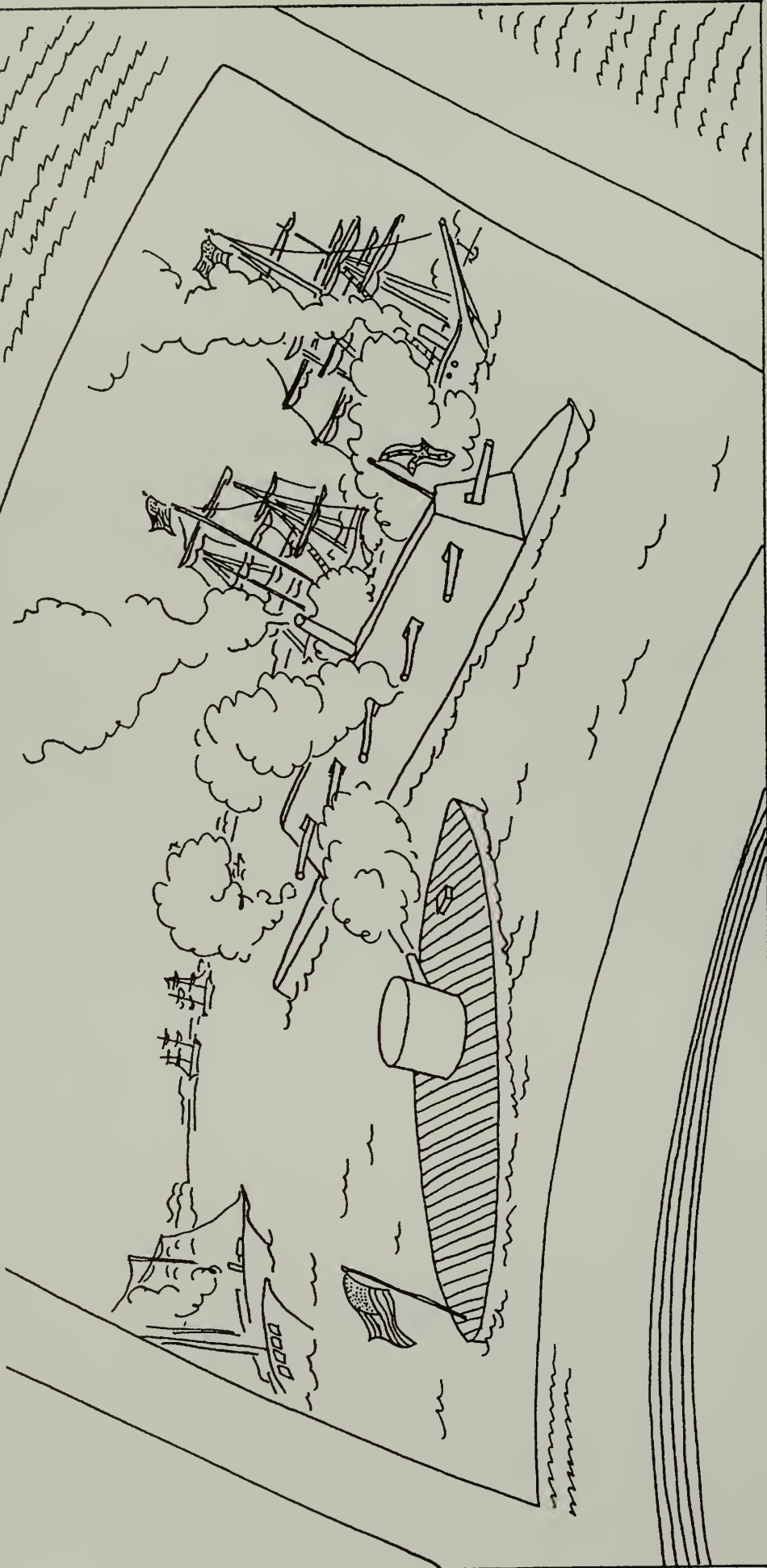


Modern historians call the Civil War the “first modern war” in American history. During this time, factories in the North produced guns and supplies for the war effort; railroads crisscrossed the country moving supplies and armies; generals used the telegraph to communicate over large distances; and a new ironclad navy driven by steam power blockaded the south. The scope of the struggle increased the power of industry and government in the North and led to the destruction of large areas of the South as the armies marched back and forth.

The Civil War

In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln pledged “a new birth of freedom” in his now-famous Gettysburg Address. For African Americans this would mean freedom from slavery. With the passage of the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution, African Americans were guaranteed their civil rights on an equal basis with white Americans. Thomas Jefferson’s words stated in the Declaration of Independence in 1776 “that all men are created equal” now had meaning for millions of Americans that had been excluded from the social compact.

We built armored vessels.



USS Monitor

*Cape Hatteras vicinity,
North Carolina*

Soon after the start of the Civil War, President Lincoln called for a blockade of the southern coast line. This kept the Confederates from selling their cotton crops in Europe and Mexico in return for war supplies. To break the Union blockade, the South created the *Merrimack*. She had no sails and her wooden sides were covered with iron plates! In March, 1862, she destroyed two Union ships at Hampton Roads, Virginia.

So the North built its own iron-clad ship, the *USS Monitor*. The *Monitor* was a funny looking vessel with an iron-plated turret on top that could revolve in battle! But when the *Monitor* and *Merrimack* met off Hampton Roads in the same year, a new generation of warships was born. Both the North and South used the new, armor-plated ships for the remainder of the Civil War.

We battled for our beliefs.



Port Hudson (Fort Desperate)

Zachary, Louisiana

Port Hudson was one of two Confederate strongholds that kept Union forces from controlling the lower Mississippi. The First and Third Regiments of the Louisiana Native Guards of Free Colored, comprised of free blacks and former slaves, took part in a Union assault on Fort Desperate on May 27, 1863. This was the first time in the Civil War that African Americans had seen major combat action. The bravery of

the black troops at Port Hudson caused one white Union officer to proclaim, "The brigade of Negroes behaved magnificently and fought splendidly!" The Union attack was defeated, but the skill and courage of the black soldiers paved the way for the recruitment of many others who would fight for the Union and freedom. Today, you can see the remains of Fort Desperate from an elevated walkway.

We stored materials and manufactured weapons.



Watervliet Arsenal

*Iron Storehouse
Albany, New York*

The Army built Watervliet Arsenal in 1813, then added this iron storehouse in 1859. Large quantities of raw materials could now be kept on hand, and weapons production could be increased. For example, a new bullet press was able to make 33,000 bullets a day instead of 290,000 a month. With the fall of Fort Sumter and the start of the Civil War in 1861, the arsenal went into full swing. It produced gun shot, cast balls, and cannon carriages, then shipped them out on the Hudson River and by railroad to Union forts. Of the 2,000 employees at Watervliet Arsenal, 500 were children! They filled bullet cartridges with gun powder. Today, the iron storehouse is an ordnance museum.

We documented advances in medicine.

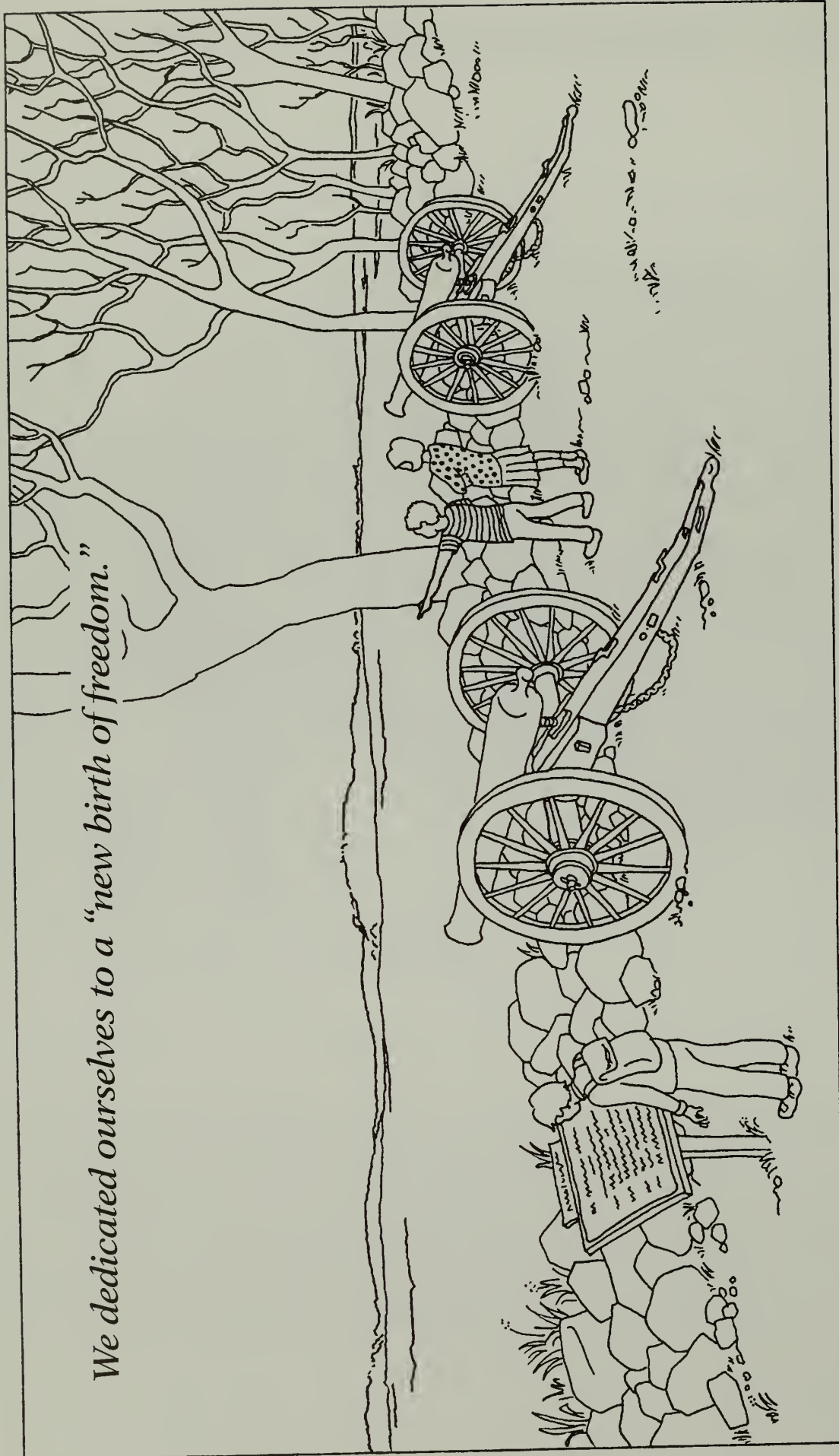


The National Museum of Health and Medicine

*Armed Forces Institute of
Pathology
Washington, D.C.*

Union Army surgeon General William A. Hammond established this fascinating museum in 1862 as a national center for the study of injuries and disease. He ordered doctors on battlefields to send limbs and specimens—packed in whisky as a preservative—so they could be dissected for educational purposes. Today, if you visit the museum you can see surgical implements from the Civil War period, including a bone saw. You can also see 19th century dental instruments, including a wind-up tooth drill and a twist-and-pull extraction tool. In all, the museum houses almost 17,000 anatomical specimens and 12,000 historical artifacts.

We dedicated ourselves to a "new birth of freedom."



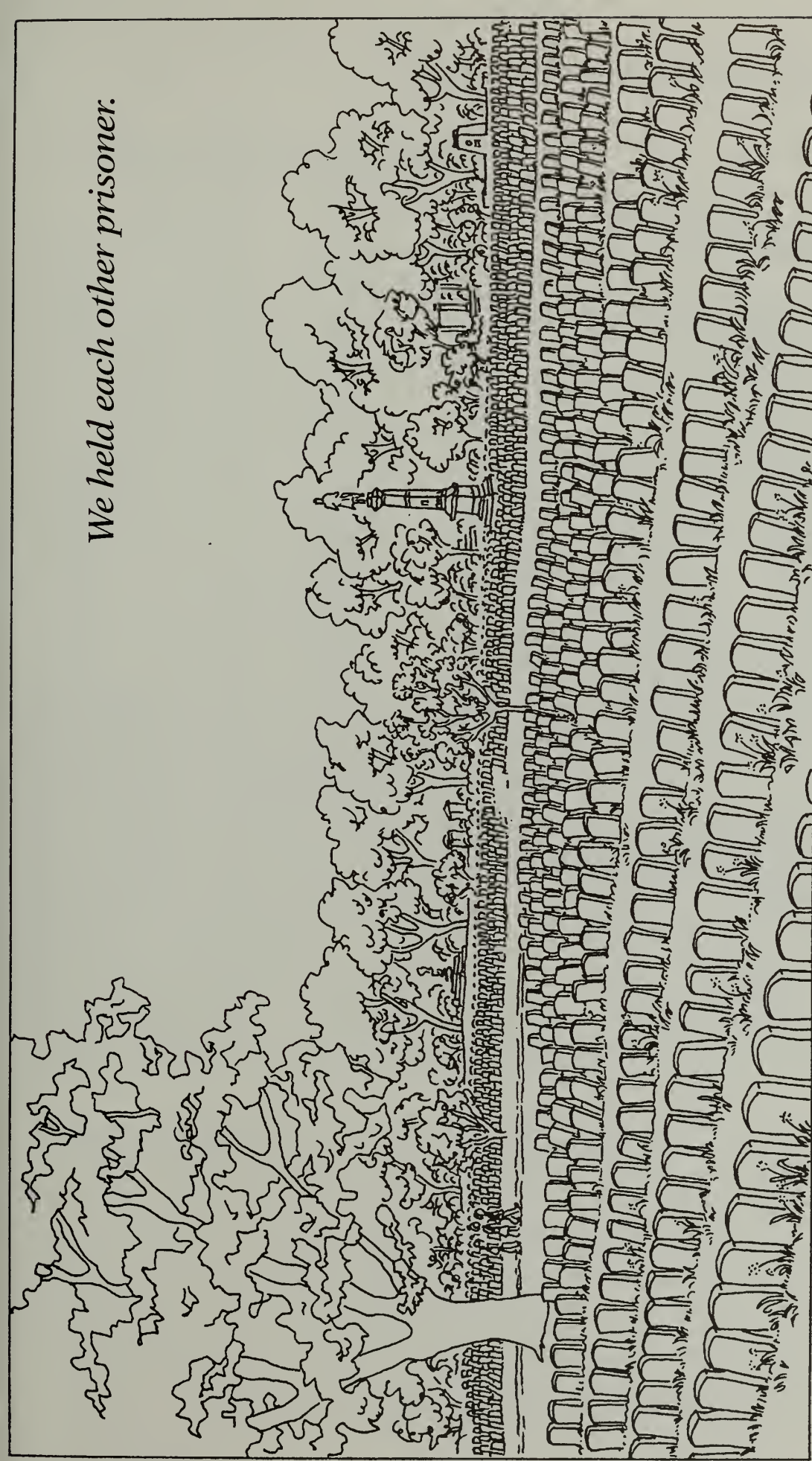
Gettysburg National Military Park

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

In June, 1863, Confederate leader Robert E. Lee led his army into Pennsylvania. General Meade and a large force of Union soldiers were sent to stop Lee's advancing troops. On July 1, the two armies met at the small town of Gettysburg. You may have heard of the Battle of Cemetery Ridge and Culp's Hill. Thousands of men were killed and, at the end, Lee's troops were forced to retreat to Virginia. On

November 19, 1863, President Lincoln dedicated part of the battlefield that was made into a national cemetery. The Gettysburg Address was only 272 words long. Almost everyone knows part of his powerful speech that ends... "this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from this earth."

We held each other prisoner.



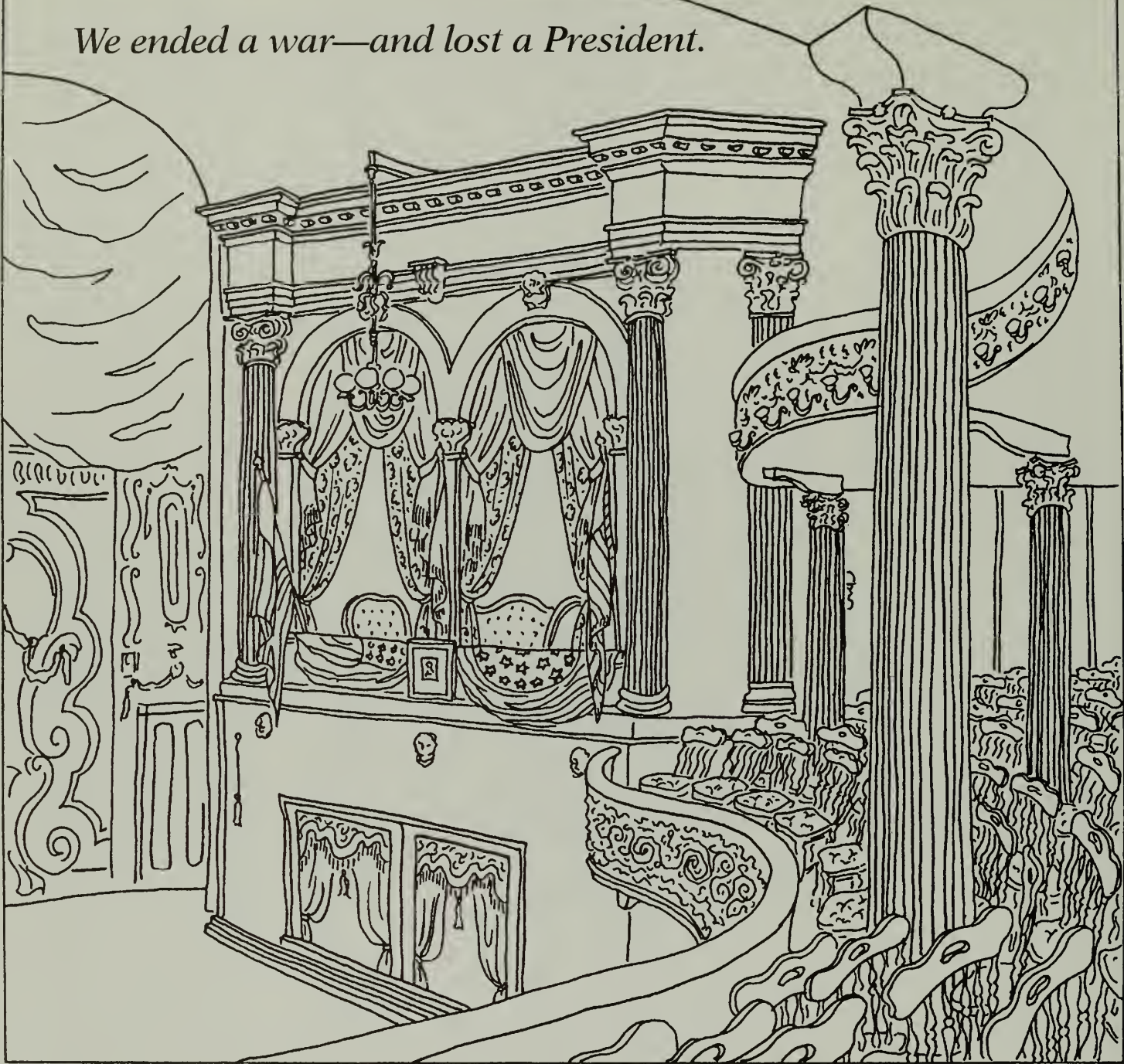
Andersonville National Historical Site

Andersonville, Georgia

During the Civil War, both the Union and the Confederacy held prisoners. Andersonville—a Confederate prison camp—was the largest of all. Between February, 1864 and April, 1865, 45,000 Union soldiers were prisoners in a facility designed for about 10,000. The site had been selected for its good water supply and safe distance from the major battle areas. But severe

overcrowding at Andersonville soon led to food shortages, contamination of the water, and mistreatment of the prisoners. As a result, over 12,000 soldiers died of disease and starvation. At Andersonville National Cemetery you can also see a statue of Clara Barton that honors the Civil War nurse for her leadership in marking the graves of the Union soldiers who died at the prison camp.

We ended a war—and lost a President.

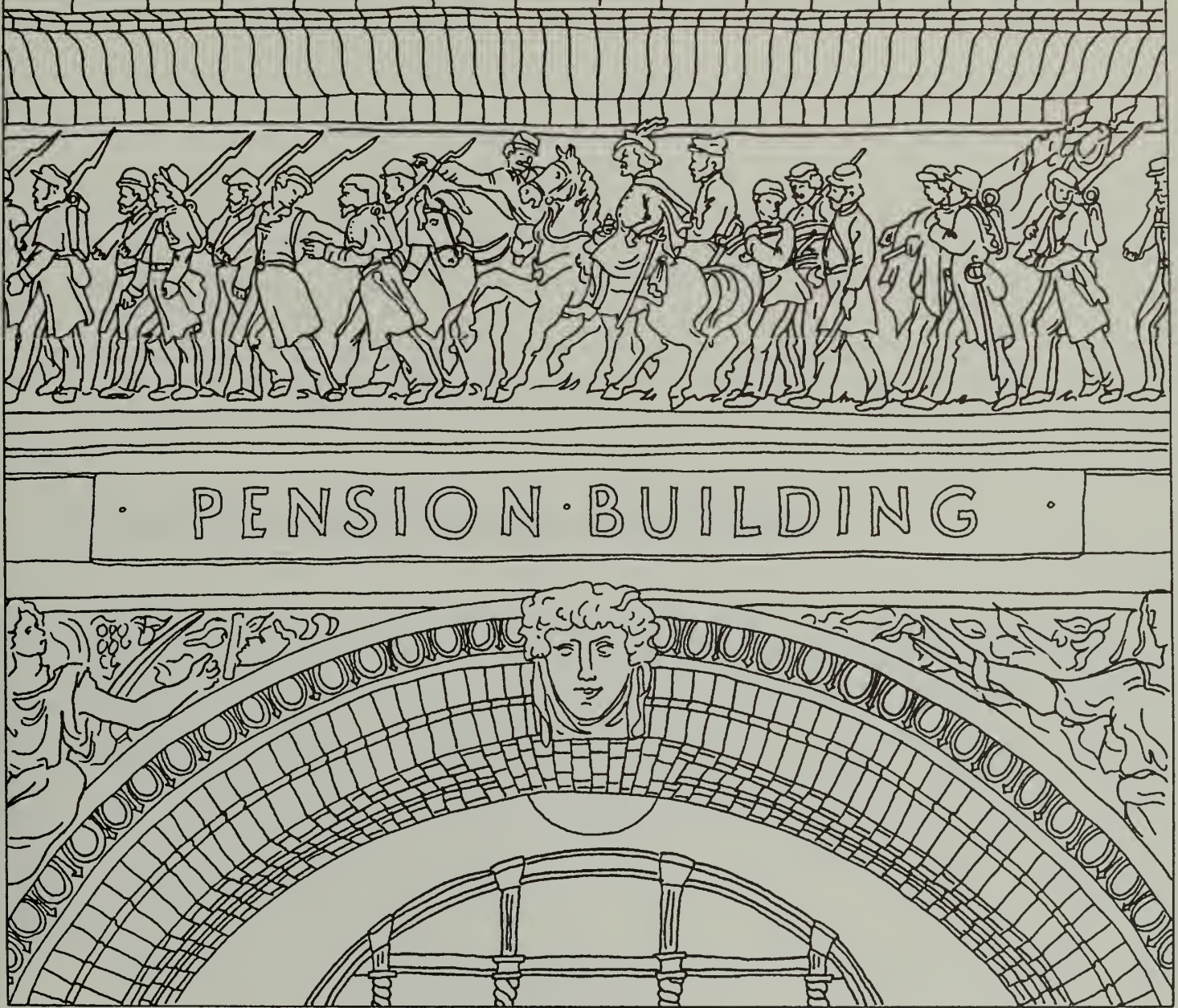


Ford's Theater National Historic Site

Washington, D.C.

On April 14, 1865, President and Mrs. Lincoln were attending a performance of "Our American Cousin" at Ford's Theater. The celebration turned to tragedy when actor John Wilkes Booth entered the President's box and shot him in the head at point-blank range. President Lincoln was carried across the street to the Petersen House where he died a few hours later. Booth fled, but was found hiding in a barn in southern Maryland and was shot by federal soldiers. Other conspirators were captured, imprisoned at nearby Fort McNair, and hanged. Abraham Lincoln was the first United States President to be assassinated. A period of national mourning was declared. The loss of a President was marked by a sign on the door of Ford's Theater that said, "Closed by Order of the Secretary of War."

We built a national memorial.



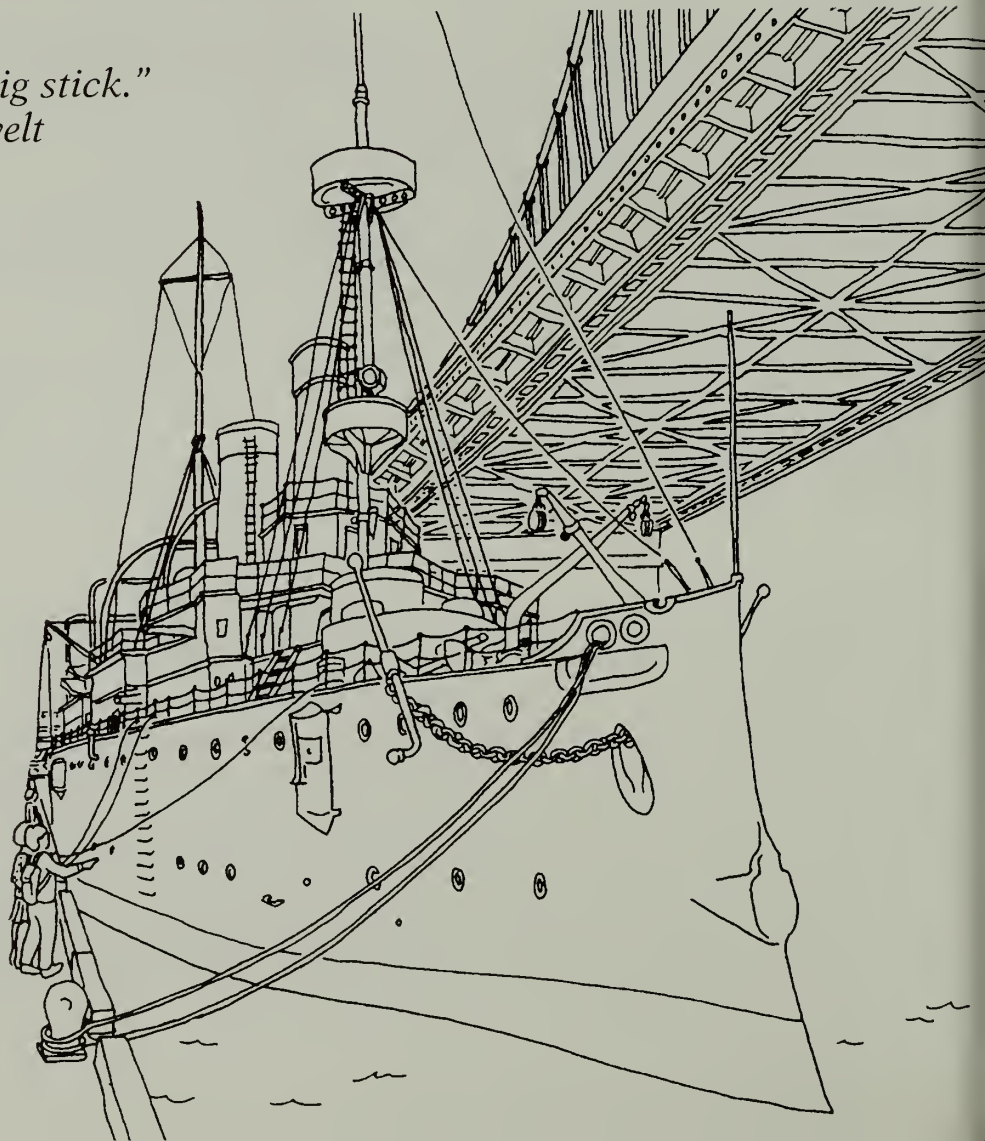
Pension Building

Washington, D.C.

The Pension Building was designed and built by Army Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs between 1882 and 1887. It served both as a home for the U.S. Pension Bureau and a memorial to Americans who fought in the Civil War. Bohemian born sculptor, Casper Buberl, constructed a three-foot tall, 1200-foot long decorative panel (called a “frieze”) around the building. General Meigs had infantry, cavalry, artillery, and navy units—dressed in full uniform—model for the parade of figures portrayed in the frieze. During construction, metal cases containing Civil War documents, such as battlefield maps and *Official Records of the War of Rebellion*, were built into the huge interior columns as a time capsule to keep them safe. Today, the Pension Building is home to the National Building Museum.

AMERICA AS WORLD POWER

*"Speak softly and carry a big stick."
President Theodore Roosevelt*



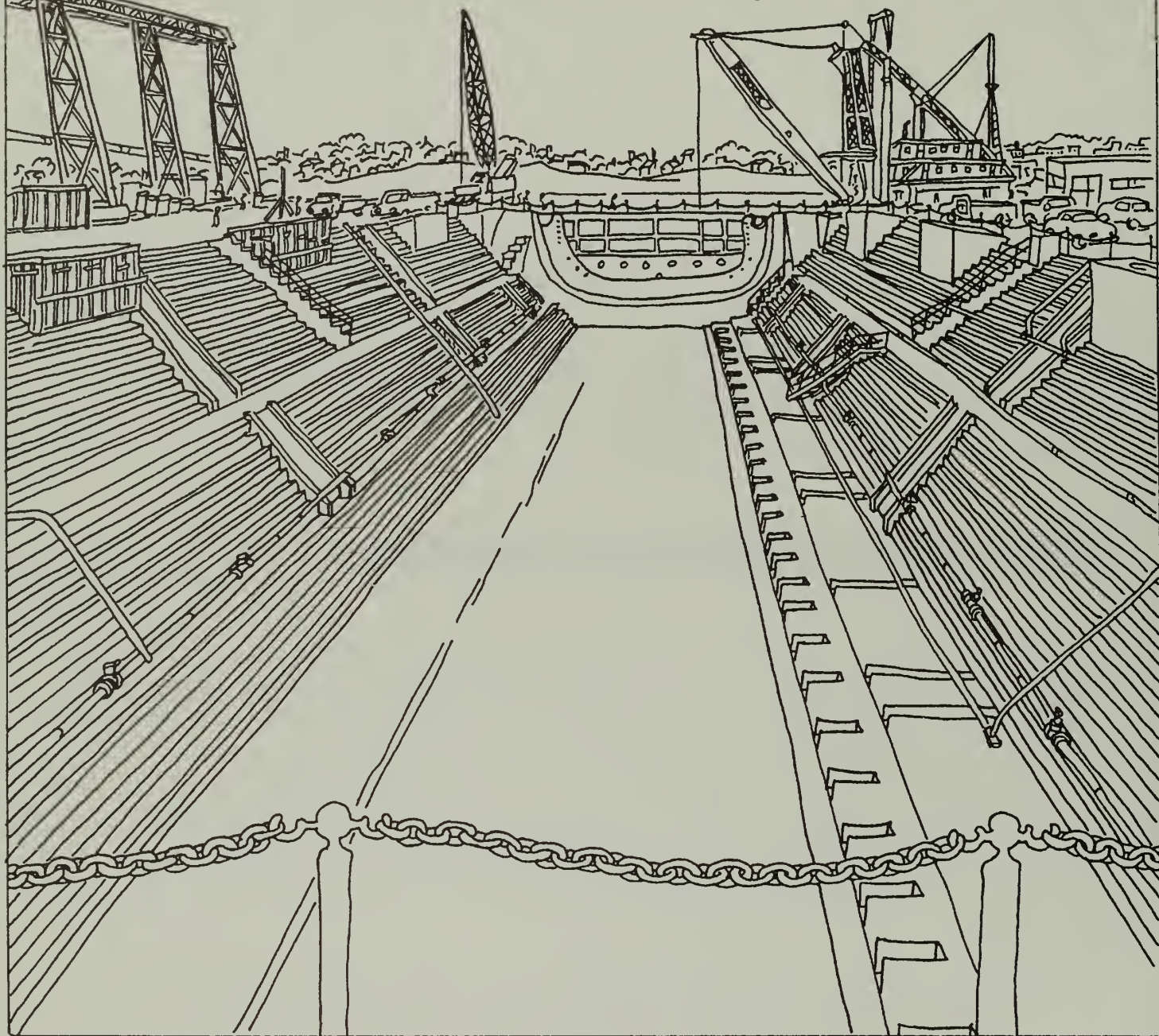
By the close of the nineteenth century, the United States stretched across the continent, and the Nation began to expand its power abroad. Under the prodding of naval officers, such as Alfred Thayer Mahan, and civilians such as Teddy Roosevelt, America began to build a modern steel navy and establish naval stations both at home and around the world. At this time, Spain's possessions included Cuba and Puerto Rico in the Atlantic Ocean, and the Philippines and Guam in the Pacific Ocean.

The Spanish-American War

After the inauguration of President William McKinley in 1897, American attention increasingly focused on the island of Cuba, just ninety miles from Florida. Spain was trying to stop a rebellion in Cuba using harsh methods. Continuing newspaper reports of Spanish atrocities and the sinking of the American battleship, USS *Maine*, in Havana Harbor caused American feelings toward Spain to turn hostile. At the same time, the rebellious Cubans were demanding concessions from their Spanish overseers. When these demands were not met, the United States Congress declared war on Spain in April, 1898.

The Spanish-American War showed that the U.S. Navy was much better prepared to fight than the U.S. Army. Within a short time, naval victories in the Philippines and Cuba, coupled with the landing of the U.S. Army in Cuba, led to the end of the war. A peace treaty between Spain and the United States was signed in December, 1898. Cuba was granted its independence, but the United States decided to keep the Philippines, Guam, and Puerto Rico for a few years. America now had an overseas empire.

We outfitted ships for foreign campaigns.

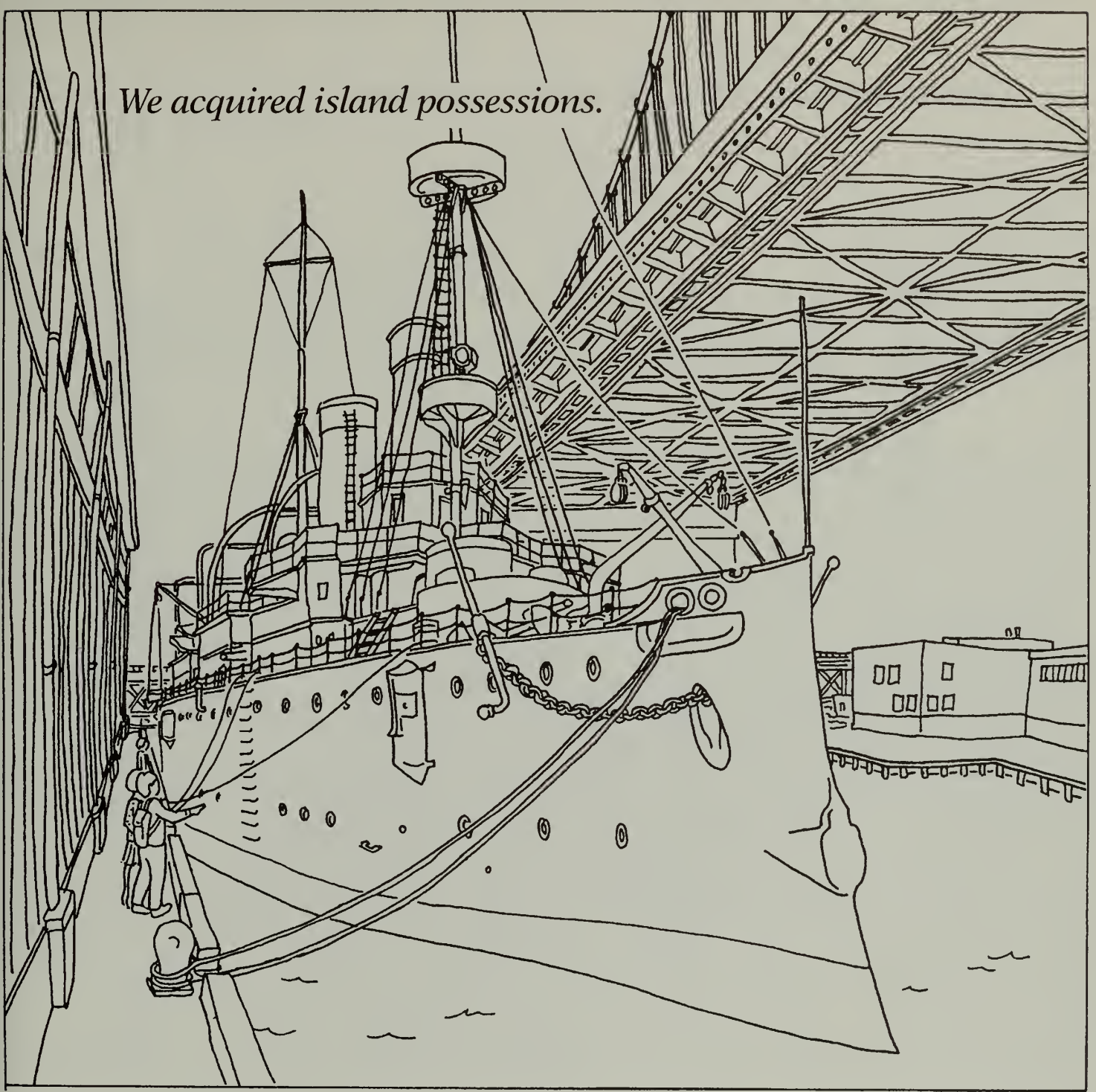


Mare Island Naval Shipyard

*Drydock 1
Vallejo, California*

In 1848, President Millard Filmore decided to build a permanent drydock on the west coast so Navy personnel could maintain and clean their great ships. Commander David Farragut was put in charge of constructing the Navy Yard on a 956-acre tract of land called "Mare Island." Work on the nation's first drydock began in 1872. When the cement, gravel, and stone "cradle" was finally completed in 1891, it was 525.9 feet long. That's almost two football fields! Mare Island Naval Shipyard was America's most important naval installation during and after the Civil War—and also became an important builder of warships. In 1898, at the start of the Spanish-American War, sailors on Mare Island were busier than ever getting the Navy's fleet ready for battle in the Philippines.

We acquired island possessions.

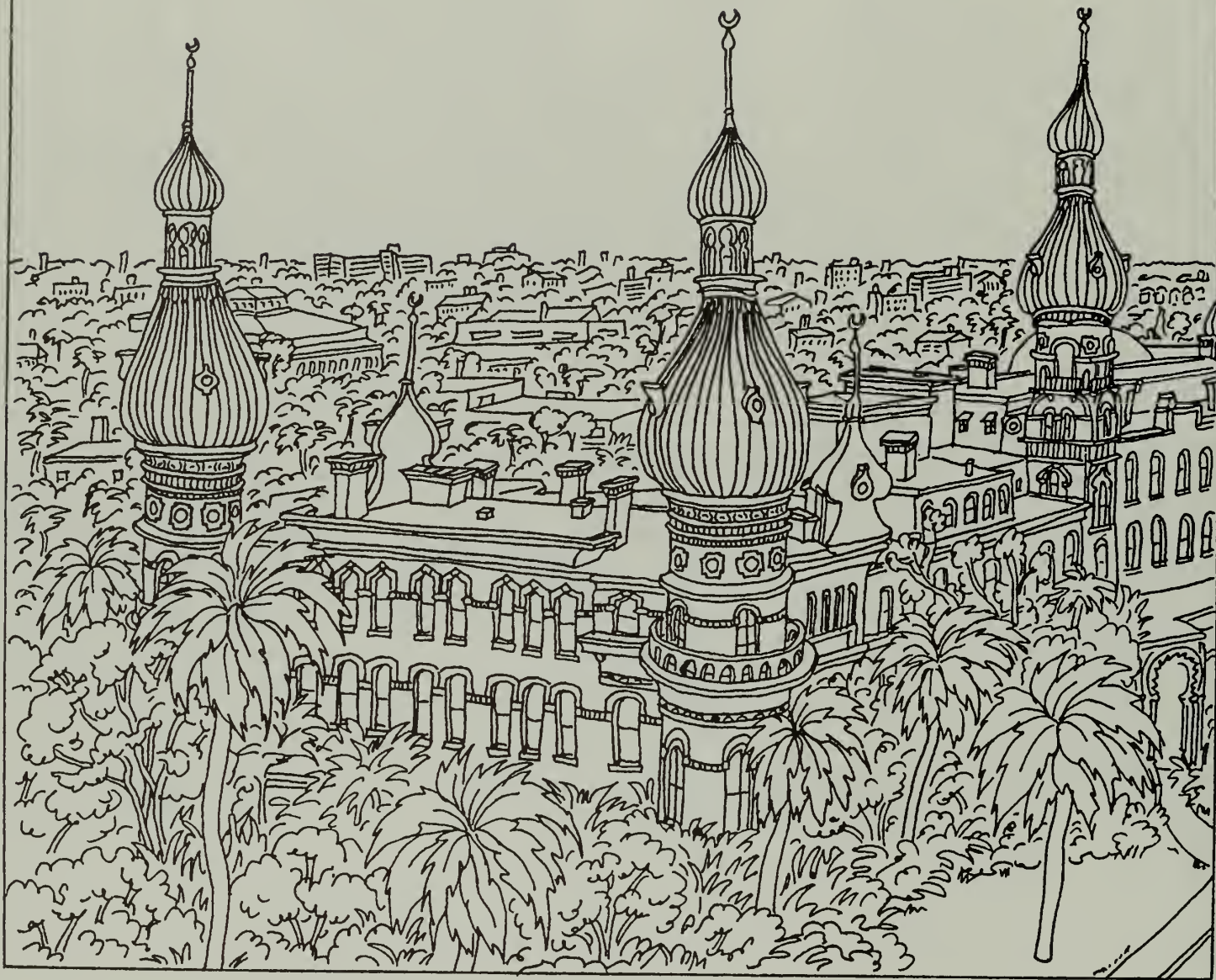


USS Olympia

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In April, 1898, President McKinley declared war on Spain. An American fleet commanded by Admiral George Dewey was ordered to proceed to the Philippines and attack Spanish warships as they lay at anchor in Manila Harbor. Dewey's flagship, the USS *Olympia*, was more heavily armed than earlier U.S. cruisers and could also move much faster at 21.4 knots (that's over 24 miles an hour). On May Day at dawn, the *Olympia* steamed into the waters of Manila Bay, launching the first shell at the Spanish ships. When the entire American fleet opened fire, the Spanish were quickly defeated. A peace treaty was signed in December, 1898. Three of Spain's possessions—the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam—were ceded to the United States. In the same year, the Hawaiian Islands were annexed. But that's another story.

We established our headquarters in a hotel.

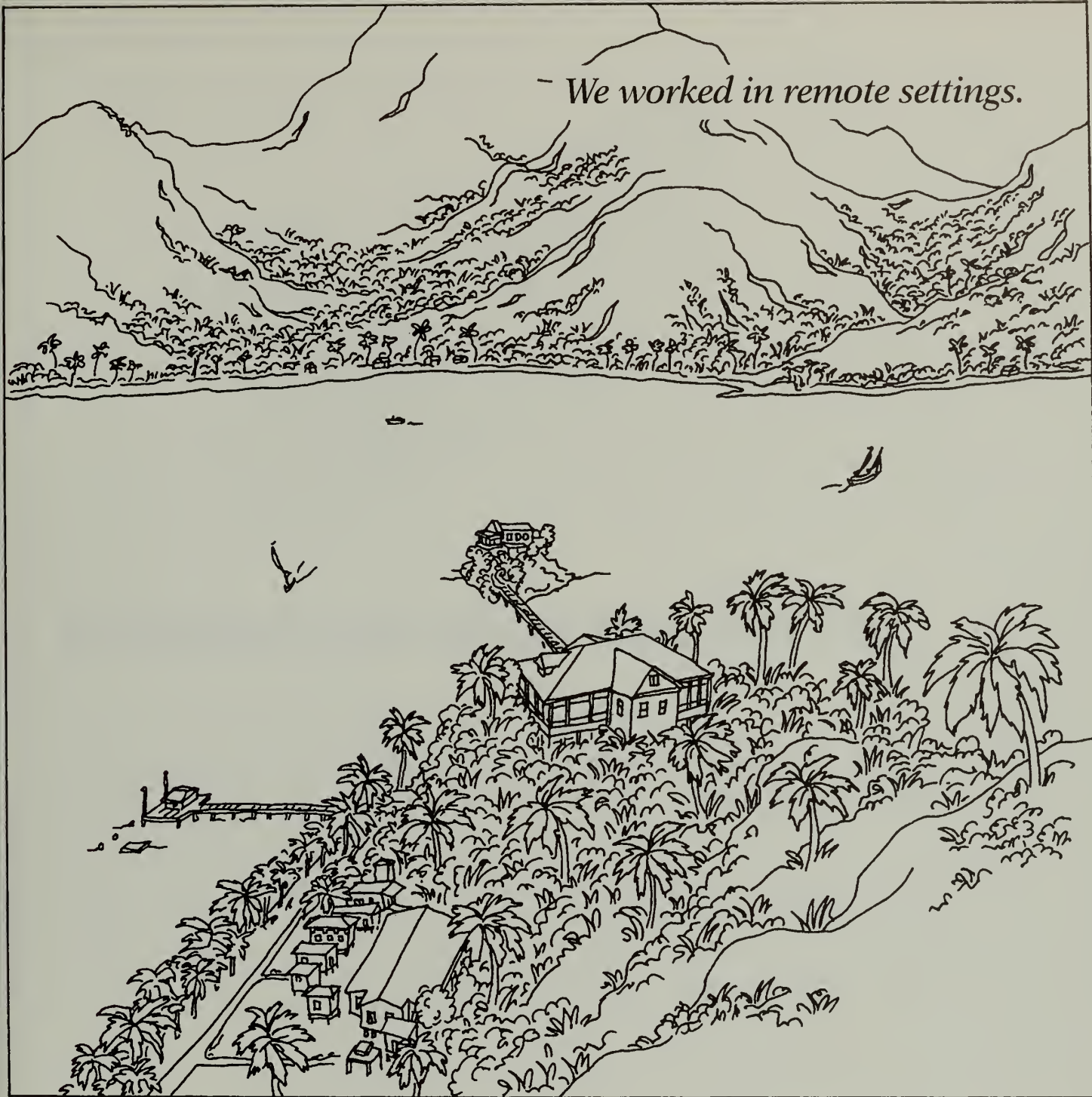


Tampa Bay Hotel

Tampa, Florida

The Tampa Bay Hotel, with its silver spires called “minarets,” was built in the 1890s as a resort and health spa. With the start of the Spanish-American War, the U.S. military decided to use the hotel as its headquarters for the invasion of Cuba. The resort was a hub of activity as journalists from newspapers and magazines gathered there to report on the war. And thousands of American soldiers being sent to Central America set up camp nearby. Among them were the men who would become known as Theodore Roosevelt’s Rough Riders. After the American Navy destroyed the Spanish Fleet near the harbor of Santiago, Cuba, Roosevelt’s Rough Riders and the Army overtook key Spanish fortifications on San Juan Hill.

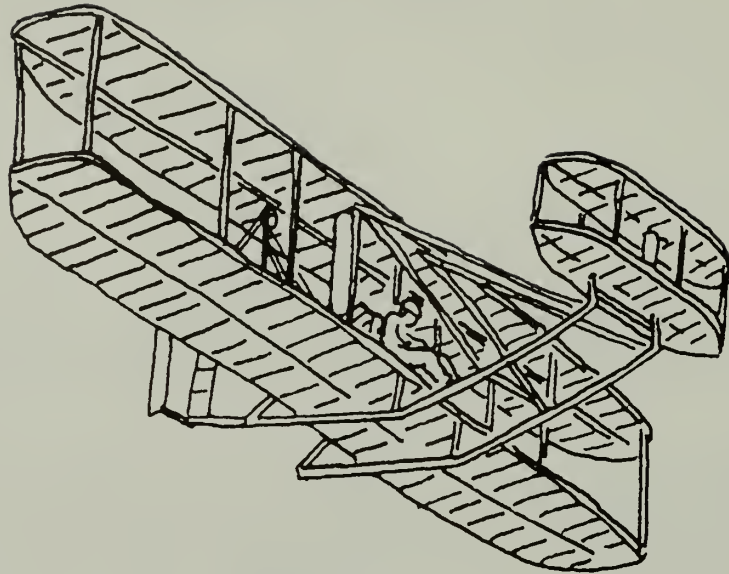
- We worked in remote settings.



Government House

*U.S. Naval Station Tutuila
Pago Pago, American Samoa*

The United States and the chiefs of Tutuila signed a treaty of commerce and friendship in 1879. The Navy bought land in Pago Pago Harbor in 1892 for a permanent coaling station to re-fuel American ships cruising in Pacific waters. But construction was postponed until 1898—the same year that the Spanish-American War began! On February 19, 1900, President William McKinley signed an executive order placing the eastern Samoa islands under control of the Navy Department. Commander Benjamin F. Tilly was appointed the first military governor of “U.S. Naval Station Tutuila.” In 1903, a large wood-frame structure was built for the governor overlooking the magnificent harbor. In peacetime and through two world wars, Government House was America’s only diplomatic outpost in the South Pacific.



ALLIES IN A GLOBAL STRUGGLE

"The World must be made safe for democracy."
President Woodrow Wilson



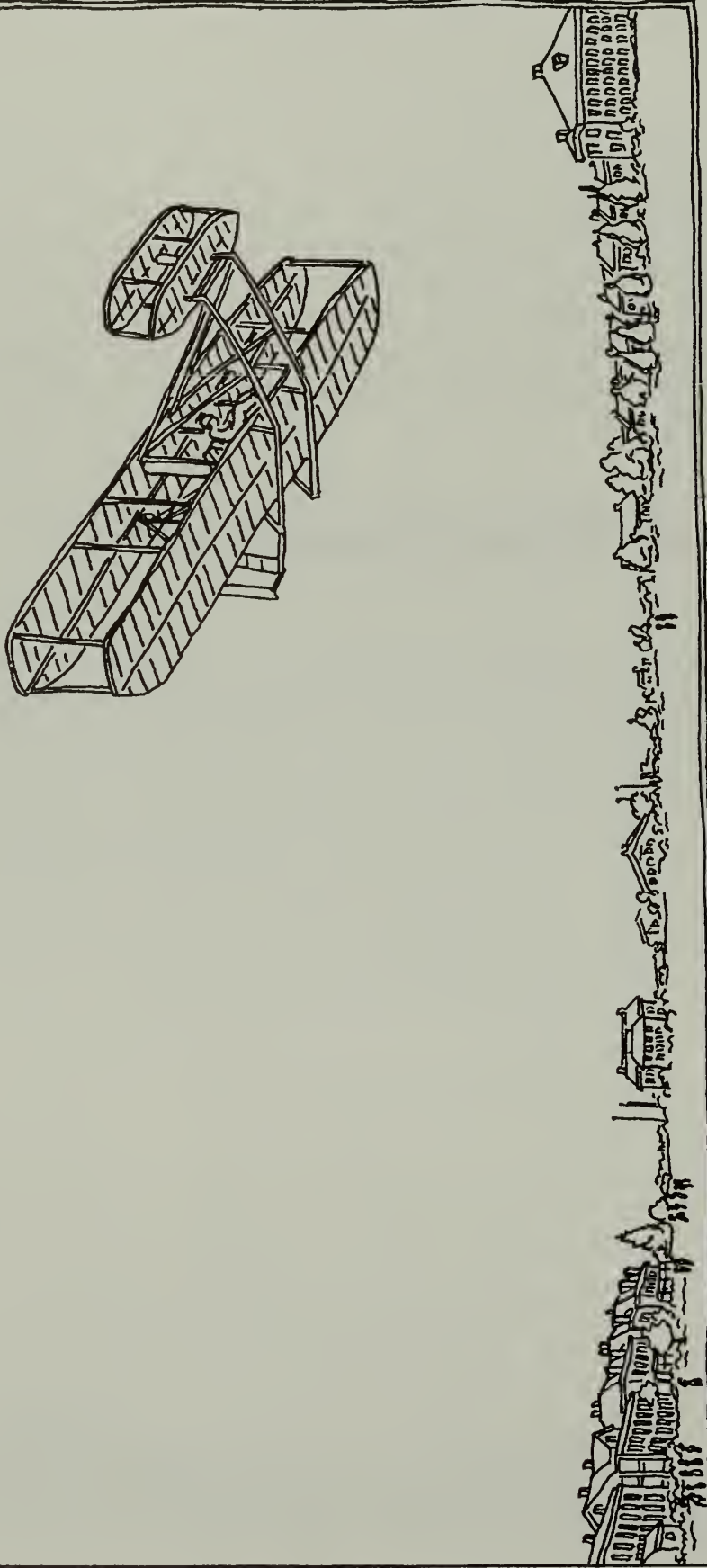
When World War I began in Europe in 1914, the official position of the United States was one of neutrality, although many Americans were sympathetic to England and France. As the war continued, President Wilson still wanted to keep America out of the war but, at the same time, he wanted to protect our rights to trade and travel anywhere in the world. This proved to be difficult. Both England and Germany stopped American ships and disrupted our freedom of passage.

America and World War I

By 1917, as the war in Europe was reaching its climax, Germany announced a total blockade of England that would include the stopping and sinking of American ships. In response, President Woodrow Wilson asked Congress for a declaration of war against Germany in April, 1917. By the time the war was over in November of 1918, millions of Americans were serving with the Army in Europe; American factories and farms were supplying an abundance of goods to the English and French people; and President Woodrow Wilson was a hero all over the world. President Wilson traveled to France in 1919 to lead the American delegation to the Paris Peace Conference. He was the first American President to travel abroad while in office.



We demonstrated our flying skills.



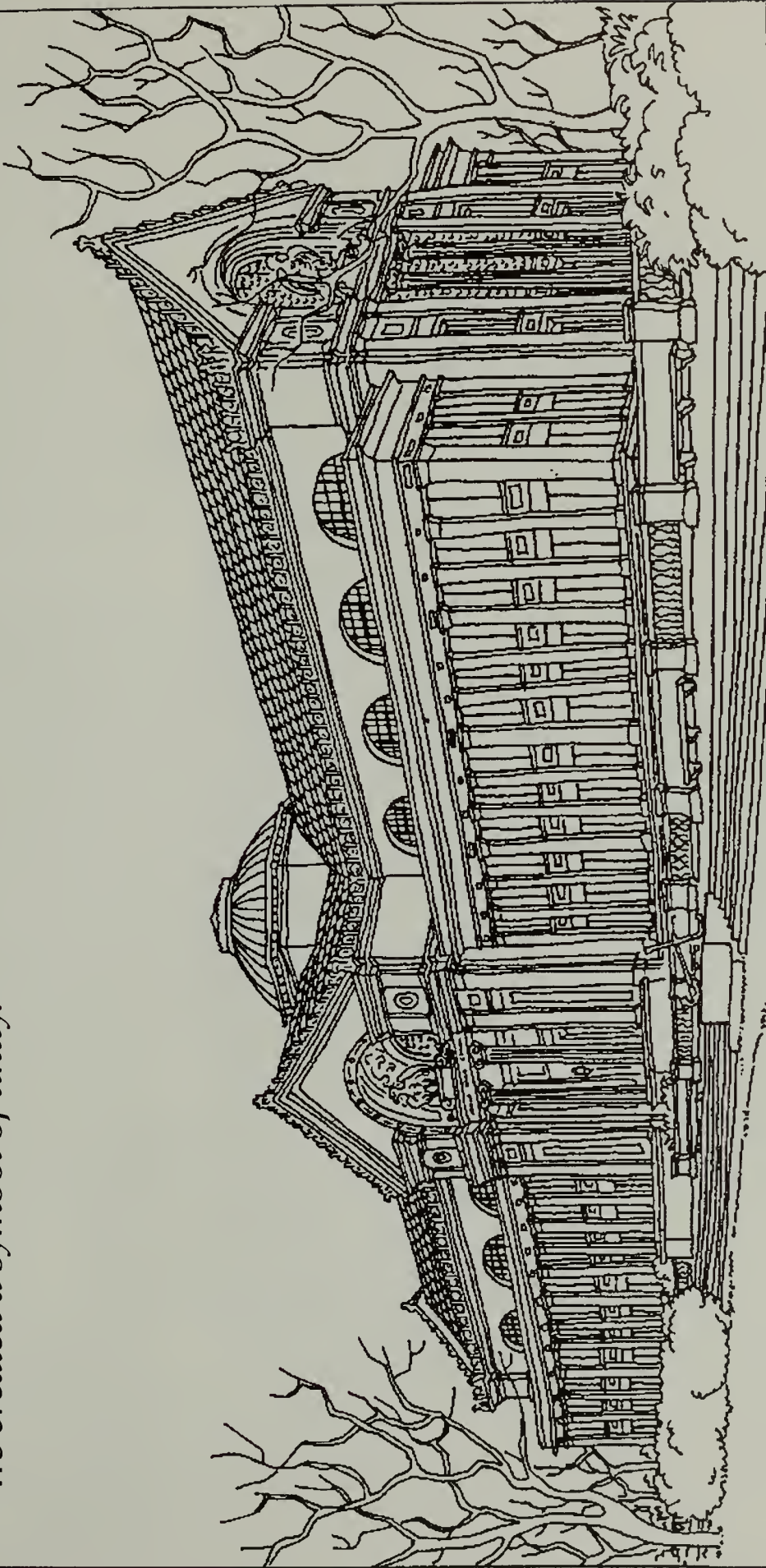
Fort Myer Historic District

Arlington, Virginia

In September, 1908, Orville Wright brought his incredible flying machine to Fort Myer to show it to Army officials. The flight lasted one minute and eleven seconds. Six days later, Wright decided to better the record. His second flight lasted four minutes, but the plane crashed, injuring Wright and killing his companion, Lieutenant Thomas Selfridge. Army officials decided airplanes were

too dangerous for the military. In July, 1909, Orville returned to Fort Myer with an improved plane. This time Wright and a passenger flew round-trip from Arlington to Alexandria, Virginia, traveling at speeds of forty miles per hour! His impressive demonstration of airplane safety and speed convinced Army officials to purchase the airplane for Army use. They paid \$30,000.

We created a symbol of unity.



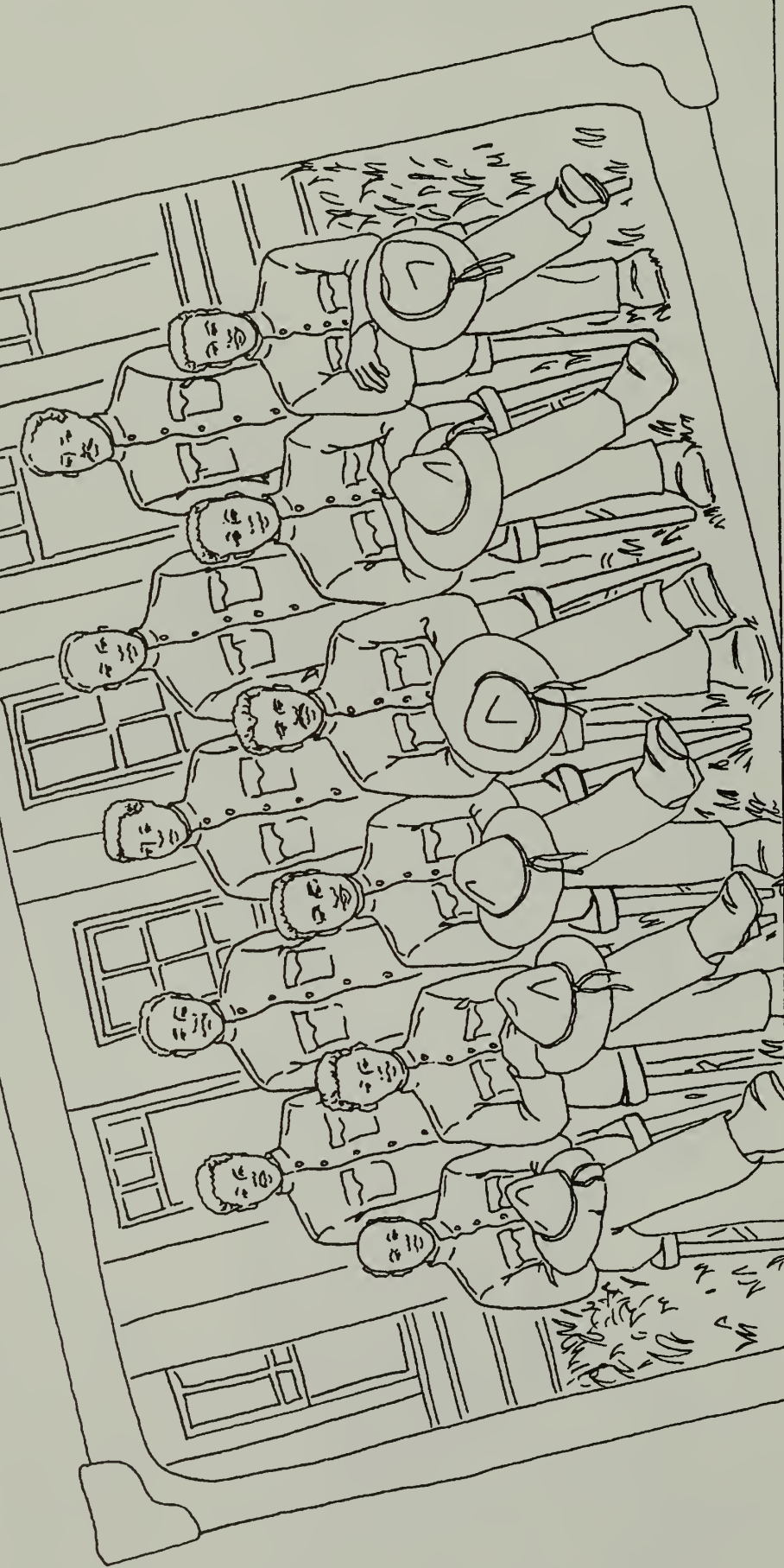
National War College

*Fort Leslie J. McNair
Washington, D.C.*

As you might expect, President Theodore Roosevelt wanted the American military to appear powerful and unified to the rest of the world. The Spanish-American War had shown that there were serious problems in the way the Army and Navy worked together during war time. The Army War College was completed in 1907 as a setting in which promising young Army and Navy officers could train in teams.

During and after World War I, approximately 100 students studied military strategy, tactics, and logistics here. At the beginning of World War II, the school was closed for a while, but it opened again in 1946 with a new name—the National War College. The college was expanded to include all branches of the armed forces, as well as the Department of State and the Central Intelligence Agency.

We trained separately, but fought together.



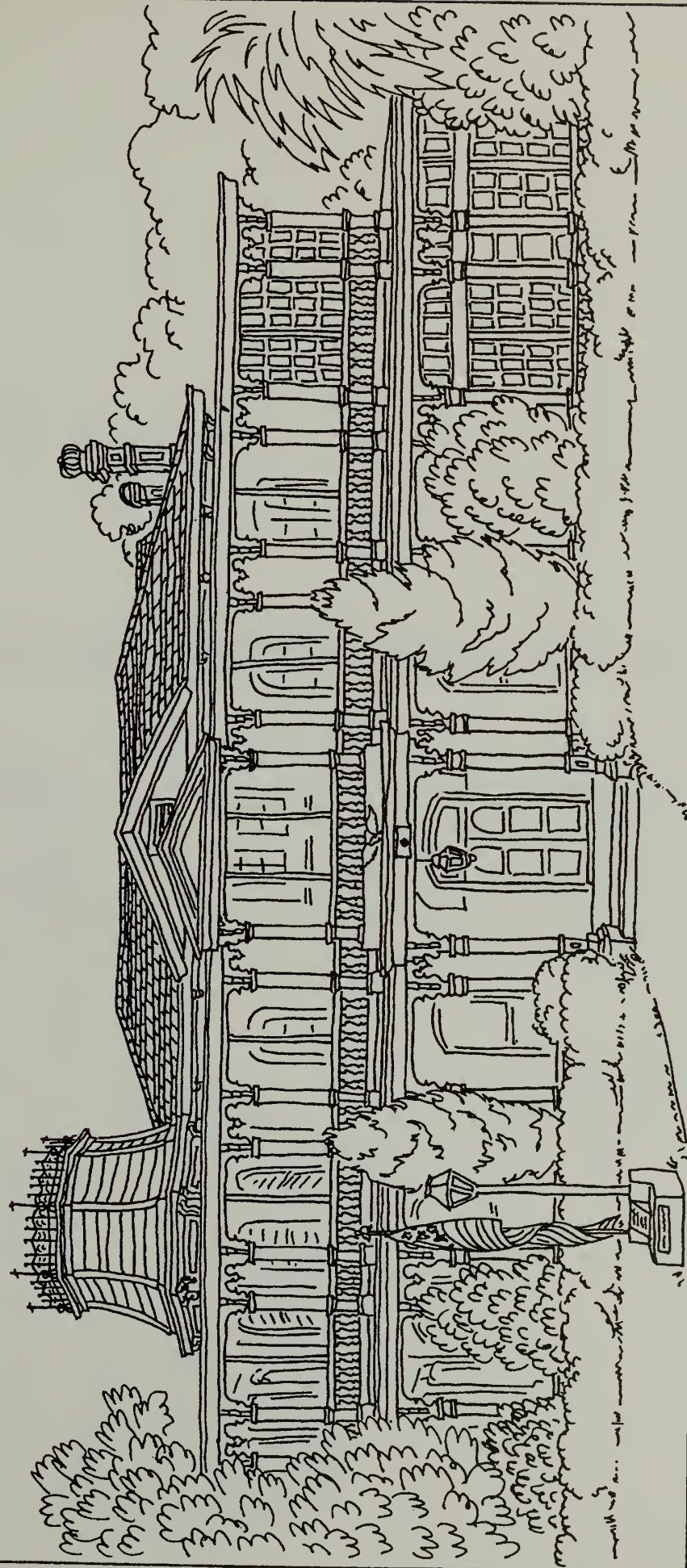
Fort Des Moines Provisional Army Officers' School

Des Moines, Iowa

In 1917, many white Americans were not in favor of black officers leading black troops. But because of political pressure from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a school at Fort Des Moines was opened in June, 1917 as a training camp for black officers. On October 12, 1917, over six-hundred recruits from the Army Officers' School earned commissions in the Army. There were 106

captains, 329 first lieutenants, and 204 second lieutenants. Officers and men from seven different units were sent to France, then assembled as the Ninety-second Division. This gallant all-black Division was an important force against the Germans in the final year of the war. Together, Americans—both black and white—led the fight to victory in Europe on November 11, 1918!

We helped win peace for the world.



Fort Sam Houston (General Pershing House)

Fort Sam Houston, Texas

In 1879, Fort Sam Houston was the Army's regional headquarters for military operations. In 1916, when Pancho Villa's troops crossed the Mexican border into the United States, General John J. Pershing launched a campaign against them. But less than a year later, Pershing was ordered to Europe to lead the American Expeditionary Force in World War I. This operation was of vital impor-

tance to our entire nation. Between 1916 and 1918, some 208,000 men trained at two Fort Houston camps, then joined allied forces in Europe to help defeat the German army. Over the years, many well-known officers have lived in the post's attractive Commanding Officer's Quarters, but the house itself still bears the name of World War I hero, General John J. Pershing!

ECONOMIC CRISIS AT HOME

"This great nation will endure as it has endured, will revive and will prosper..."

President Franklin D. Roosevelt

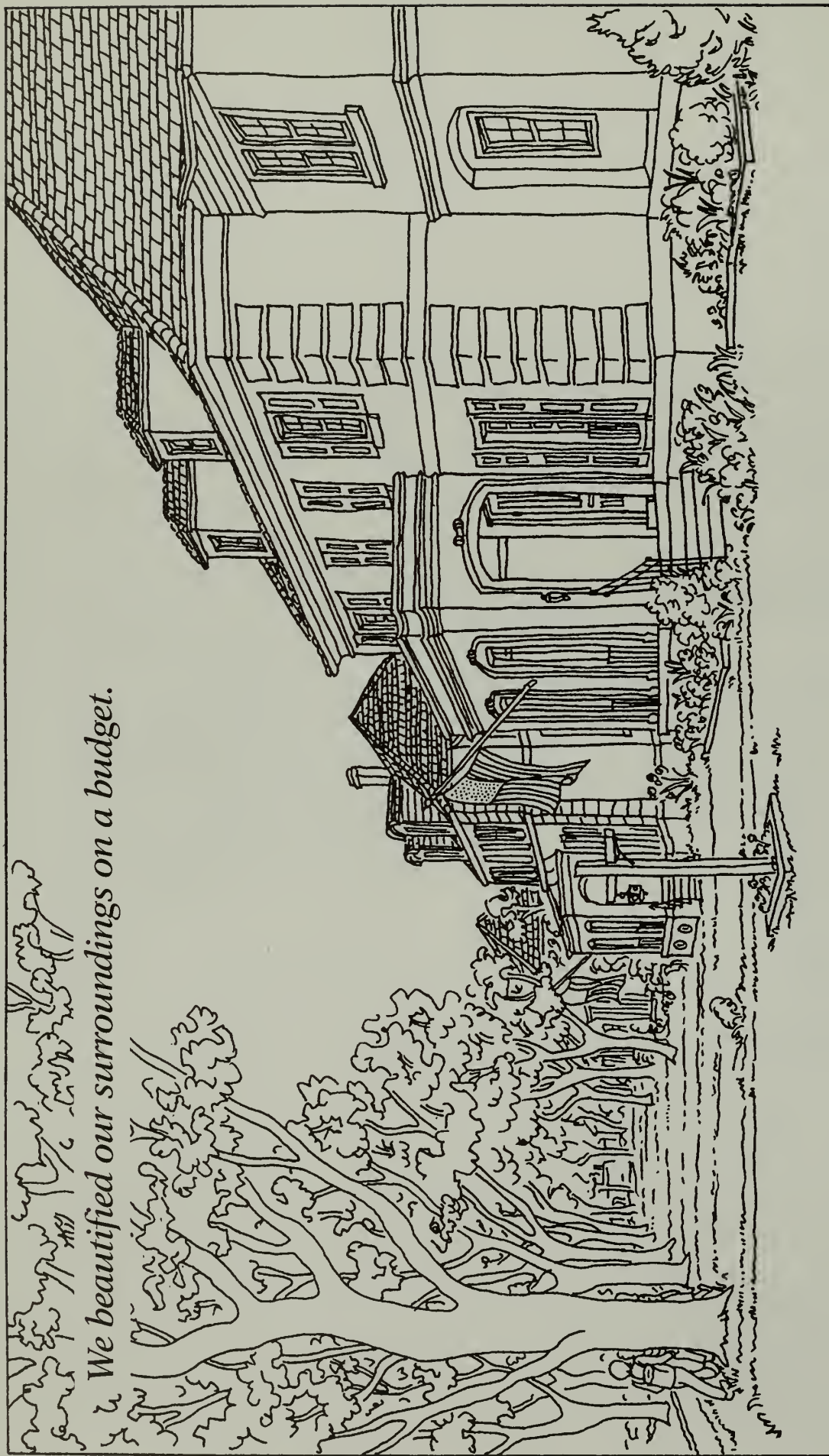


In October, 1929, the price of stocks and other securities began to decline. The decline increased so rapidly that many people sold their stocks in a panic. The stock market collapsed! Within a few months, thousands of businesses closed and millions of Americans lost their jobs. President Hoover was concerned, but seemed powerless to help.

Between World Wars

By 1933, America was in the depths of the Great Depression and a new President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, was in office. Roosevelt gave Americans hope that the economy would improve when he promised a “New Deal” for all. Congress passed emergency relief, recovery, and reform legislation. Americans returned to work, and the economy slowly began to improve. Roosevelt gave Americans jobs constructing many large public works projects, such as buildings, dams, and roads and by ordering new ships for the Navy and supplies for the Army.

As President Roosevelt’s second term drew to a close in 1940, more and more of the President’s attention was devoted to foreign affairs. He worried about our relationship with the Japanese in the Pacific and with Germany and Italy in Europe as the clouds of war once again began to appear on the American horizon.



We beautified our surroundings on a budget.

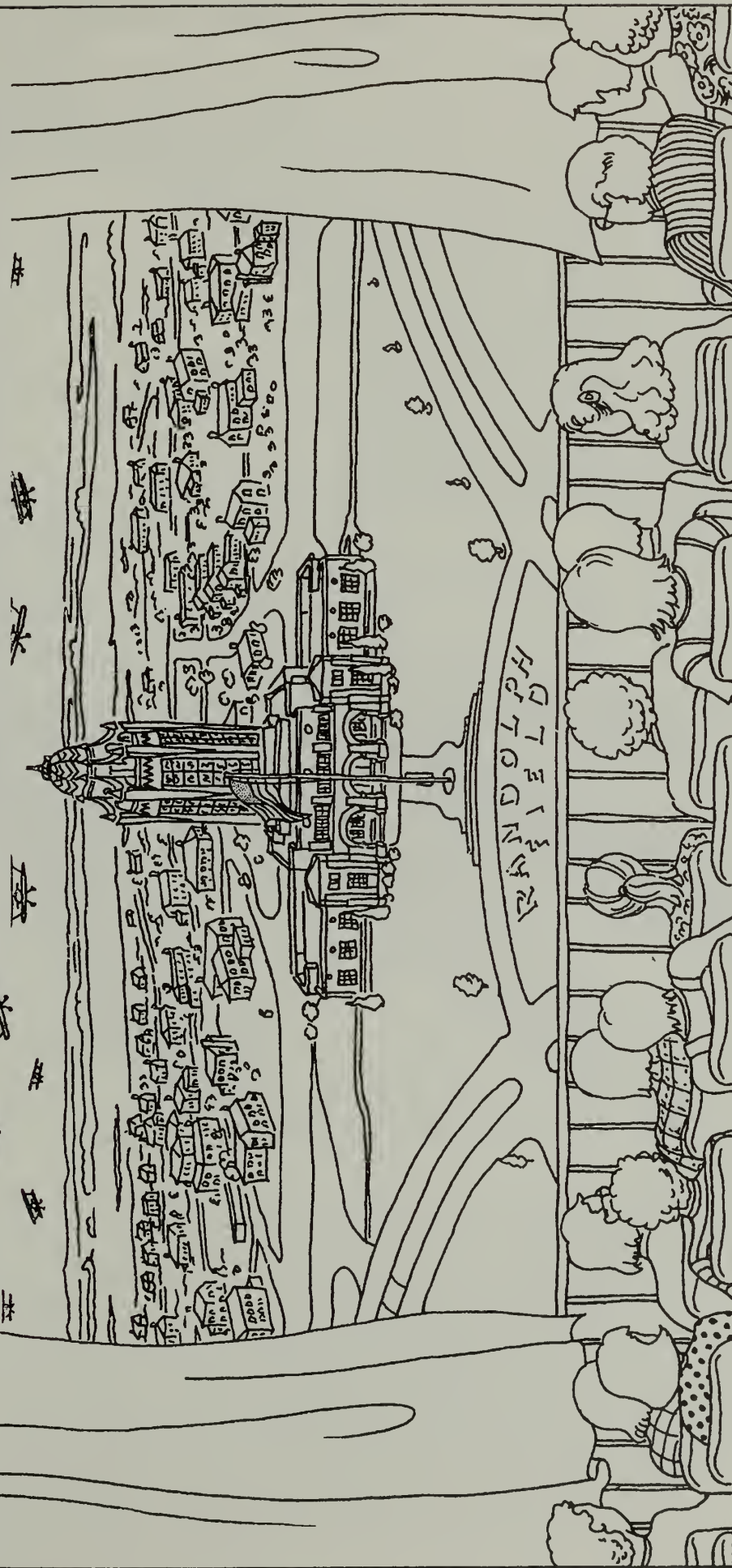
Barksdale Field Historic District

*Barksdale Air Force Base,
Louisiana*

During the country's Great Depression, the military wanted to keep the spirits of its personnel high. Installations around the country began modest peace-time construction projects, many of which were based on ideas of town planners of the time. Planners wanted to make towns more attractive, healthier places for people to live. For example, the houses at

Barksdale Air Force Base were laid out in a pattern that looks somewhat like spokes on a bicycle. Where the spokes come together in the center, there is a park that everyone enjoys. Rows of trees keep you cool when you walk down the street. Many of today's posts and air fields date from this era of construction. Maybe your family lives on one of them!

We watched movies about American war heroes.

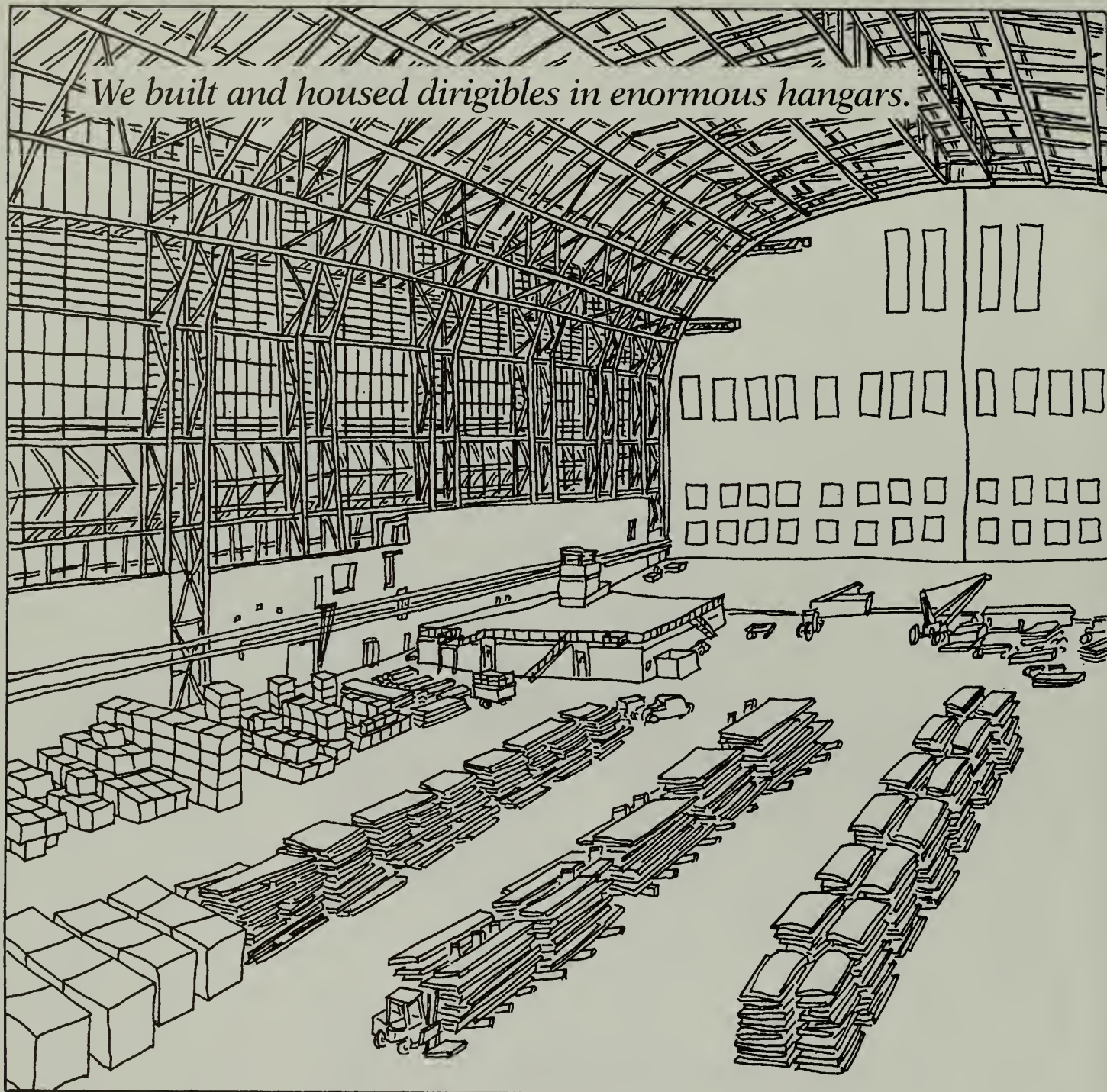


Building 100, Randolph Field

Randolph Air Force Base, Texas

One look will tell you why Building 100 is known as the Taj Mahal! It was constructed between 1930 and 1931 to serve as an Air Force training facility. The idea of the time was to build a safe Air City. Building 100 is 147 feet high and has a rotating beacon on the tower and a blue and yellow glazed tile roof. It could be seen by pilots from miles away! In 1934, West

Point of the Air, the first motion picture about training pilots, was filmed at Randolph Field. It was followed by *I Wanted Wings* in 1941 and *Air Cadet* in 1951. The Hollywood films portrayed Building 100 as a rallying point for those heroic aviators who flew dangerous missions for their country in the name of freedom.



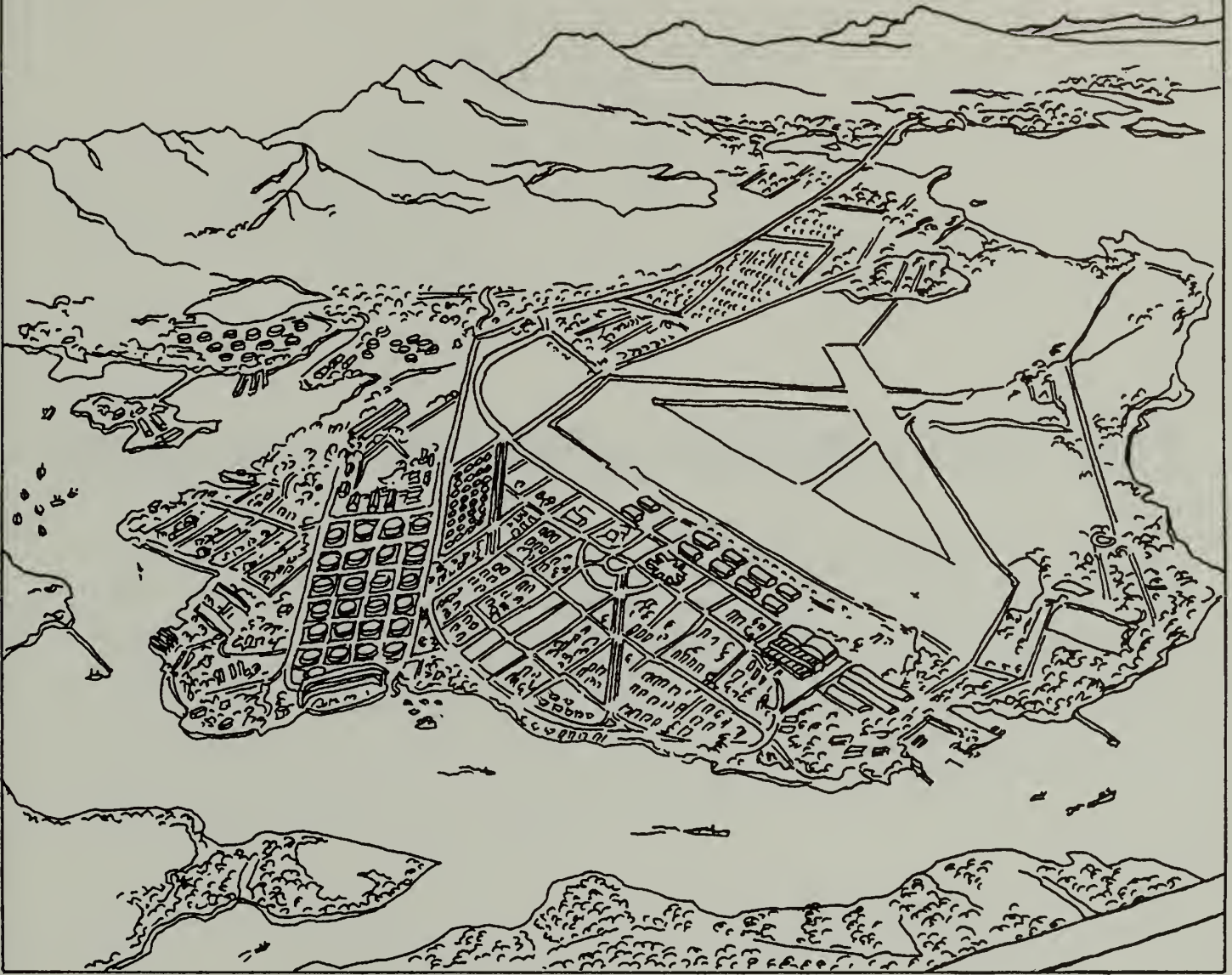
We built and housed dirigibles in enormous hangars.

Hangar No. 1, Lakehurst Naval Air Station

Lakehurst, New Jersey

Germany invented huge hydrogen-filled balloons called "dirigibles" for use in World War I. In 1921, the United States started its own dirigible program. An enormous hangar almost 1000 feet long and 200 feet high was constructed! Inside, Naval engineers built America's first dirigible, the *Shenandoah*. Lighter-than-air craft were also being used for commercial passenger travel and, by 1928, the Lakehurst facility was an international airport. But when Germany's largest passenger airship, *Hindenburg*, exploded in flames while landing here in 1937, the United States cancelled the Navy's dirigible program. Because blimps had a better safety record, the Navy used them to protect our ships from enemy submarine attacks during World War II. The hangar looks different now that training activities take place in it.

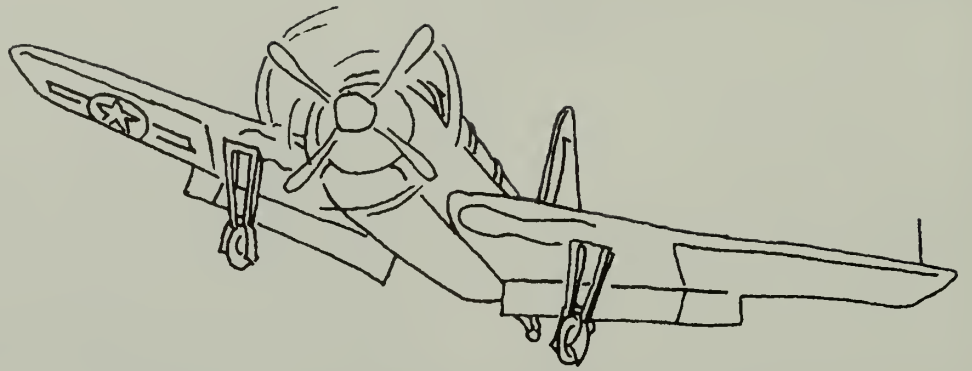
We increased air strength in the Pacific.



Hickam Field

*Hickam Air Force Base
Honolulu, Hawaii*

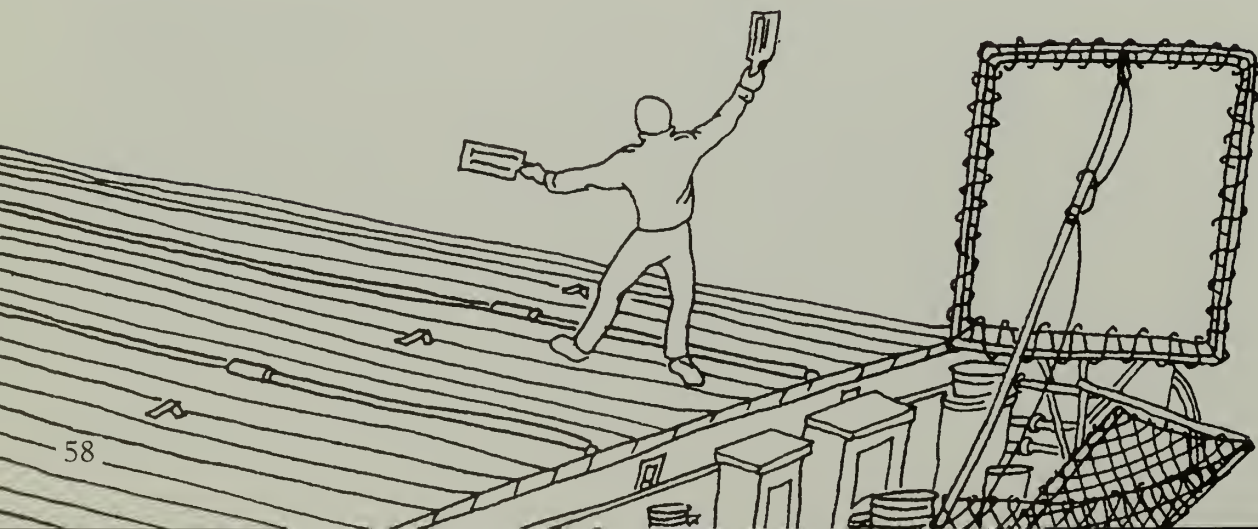
America's Army Air Corps was the flying branch of the U.S. military before we had an Air Force. The Corps built Hickam Field near Pearl Harbor Naval Base in 1935 as Hawaii's main Army airfield. Only six years later, when relations between the United States and Japan were at an all-time low, America sent its powerful B-17 bombers to Hickam Field in increasing numbers. From the air you can see how the three runways formed a triangle. This was the flight line where the B-17 Flying Fortress usually parked. America felt safe, with its superior air power at Hickam Field and the mighty Pacific Fleet next door at Pearl Harbor. But all that was to change on an early December morning in 1941.



THE CONTINUING GLOBAL STRUGGLE

*"...Every single man, woman, and child
is partner in the most tremendous
undertaking of our history."*

President Franklin D. Roosevelt



Japan and America had enjoyed open trade since 1854, but relations became more and more strained during the first three decades of the 20th century, as Japan invaded Korea, Manchuria, and the Chinese mainland. When Japan, Italy, and Germany became allies in 1940, diplomatic relations with the United States reached a breaking point. Then, the seemingly impossible happened! On December 7, 1941, Japan bombed American ships in Honolulu, Hawaii.

America and World War II

The next day, America was once again at war. World War II brought modern warfare closer to more Americans than any other conflict in our history. Millions of American men and women served in the armed forces, or worked in the factories, farms and mines to serve the nation. At home, the war caused major social changes as families were uprooted and normal lives were disrupted. Opportunity accompanied change when women joined the labor force in large numbers. Unemployment vanished and incomes rose. Sadly, thousands of Japanese Americans were forced from their homes to live in internment camps for the duration of the war.

Abroad, the American Army, Navy, and Marines fought from Europe to the Pacific. American factories and farms sent arms, clothing, food and ammunition to American allies all over the world. American technology strengthened the weapons of war, eventually resulting in the world's first use of the atomic bomb in 1945.

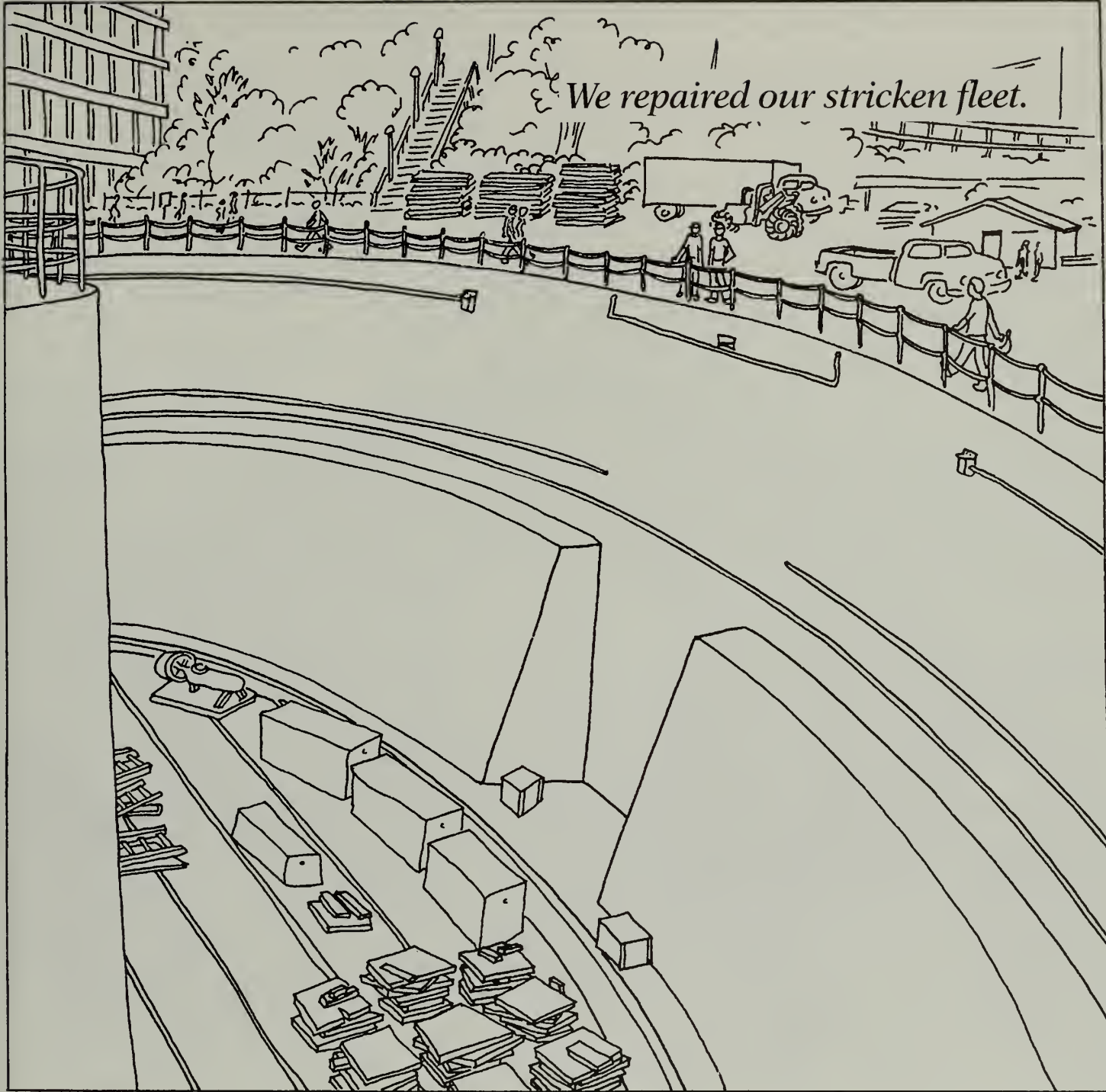
We were attacked at dawn.



USS Utah

Honolulu, Hawaii

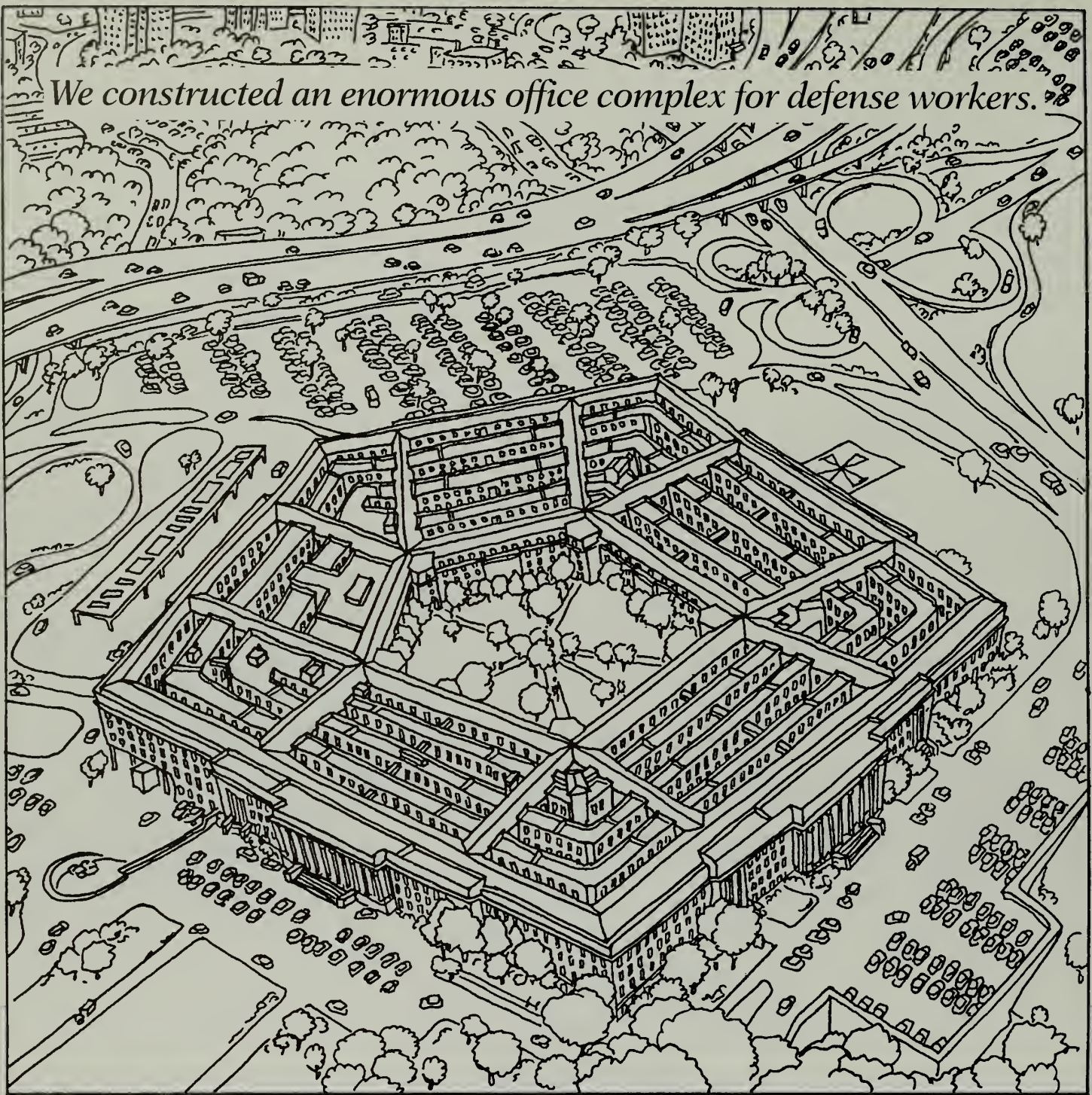
On December 7, 1941, Americans were stunned when they listened to the news on their radios. Japanese warplanes had bombed and strafed Hickam Field, then struck Pearl Harbor! The mighty Pacific Fleet was nearly destroyed as torpedoes, bombs, and projectiles slammed into American ships and aircraft. The *Utah* capsized, and many other American battleships were sunk or damaged. Scores of military personnel were wounded or killed. The next day, President Roosevelt asked Congress to declare war against Japan. Within one hour, Congress consented. Several damaged battleships were repaired for the long war. But the USS *Utah* and the USS *Arizona* remain in the bay at Pearl Harbor to honor the lives of those who died during the surprise attack on our nation's shore.



Drydock 4

*Puget Sound Naval Shipyard
Bremerton, Washington*

This vast concrete pit at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard is known as Drydock 4. It was one of two 1,000-foot long ship repair facilities constructed here around the beginning of World War II. These enormous drydocks could hold the largest, fastest battleships of the time. Following the bombing of the Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor, the USS *Tennessee*, *Maryland*, *Nevada*, *California*, and *West Virginia* were all sent from Hawaii to Bremerton's Drydock 4 for critical repairs. Then they were returned to active duty for the remainder of World War II. By the end of the war, this famous shipyard had repaired, overhauled, and modernized 344 fighting ships of all types.



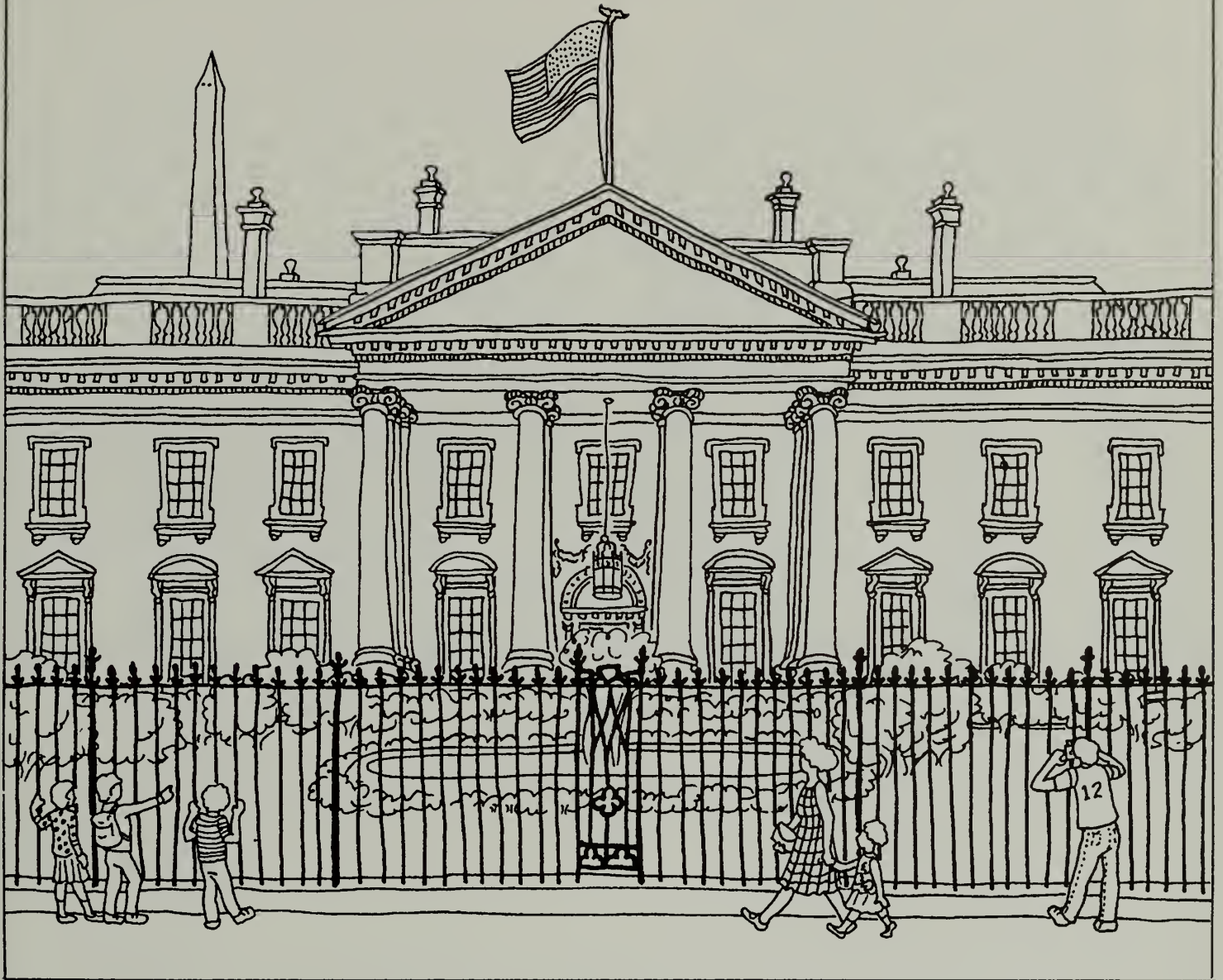
We constructed an enormous office complex for defense workers.

The Pentagon

Arlington, Virginia

President Franklin D. Roosevelt decided to build a new headquarters for the Department of Defense on a site close to Washington, D.C. Construction began in 1941. In just two years, a crew of 4,000 people worked 24 hours a day in three shifts to finish the largest federal office building in America. Even though the building is 6,546,360 square feet and has five floors, you can walk to the farthest point from any location in less than ten minutes because of the clever interior design. Today, the famous five-sided building houses almost 24,000 men and women of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, and Coast Guard, who work together to protect the United States and the nation's interests abroad.

We tightened security.

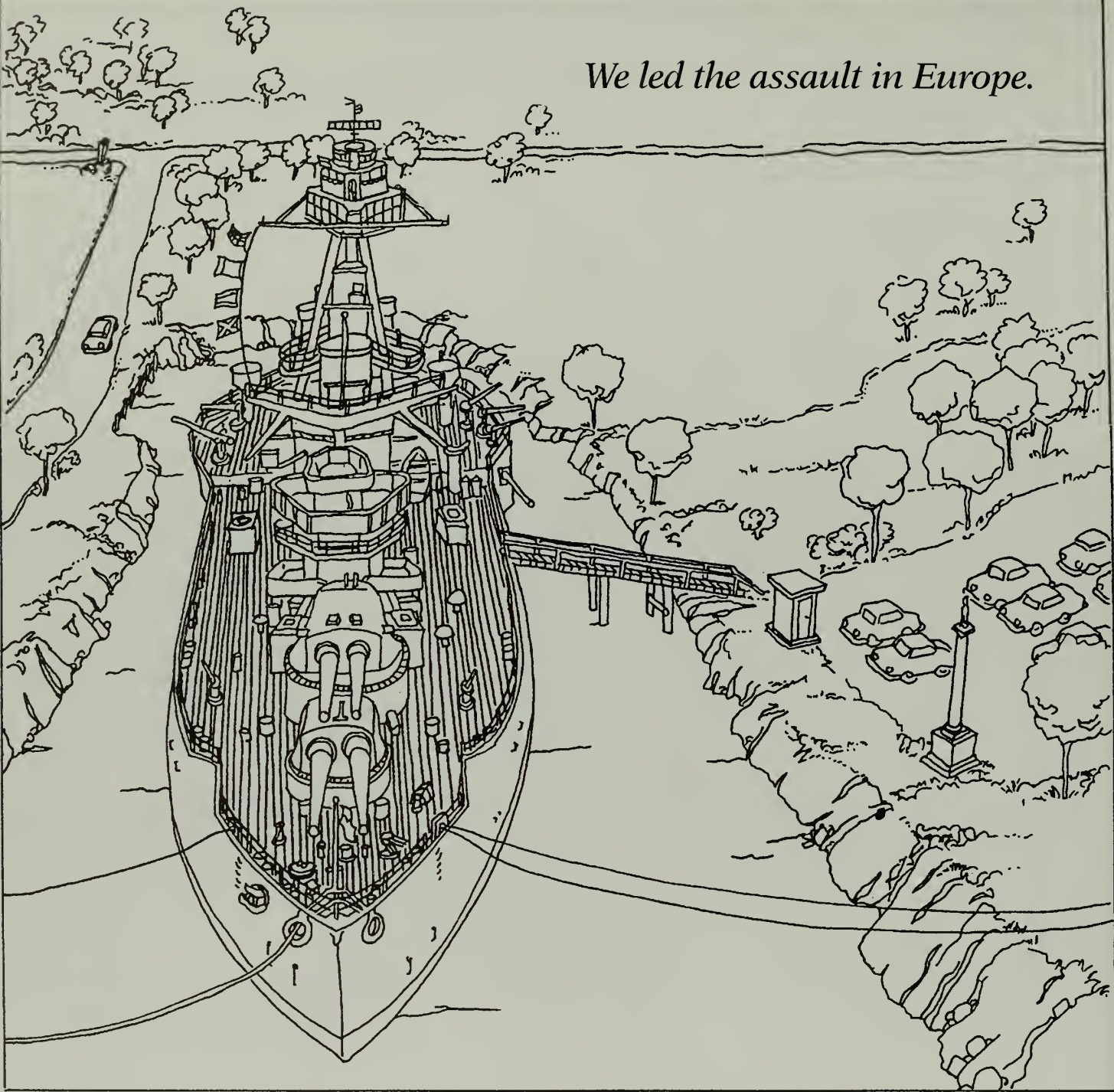


The White House

*1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, D.C.*

European rulers of the past lived behind high walls or far away from their people in country estates. As part of the democratic ideal, the house and grounds of the White House were designed to be open and accessible to the American people. Franklin D. Roosevelt was in the White House both before and during World War II. When Roosevelt was re-elected to a fourth term of office in 1944, the war was not yet over. For security reasons, the formal oath of office was given inside the White House. This is the only time a President has not been inaugurated outdoors in a public ceremony.

We led the assault in Europe.

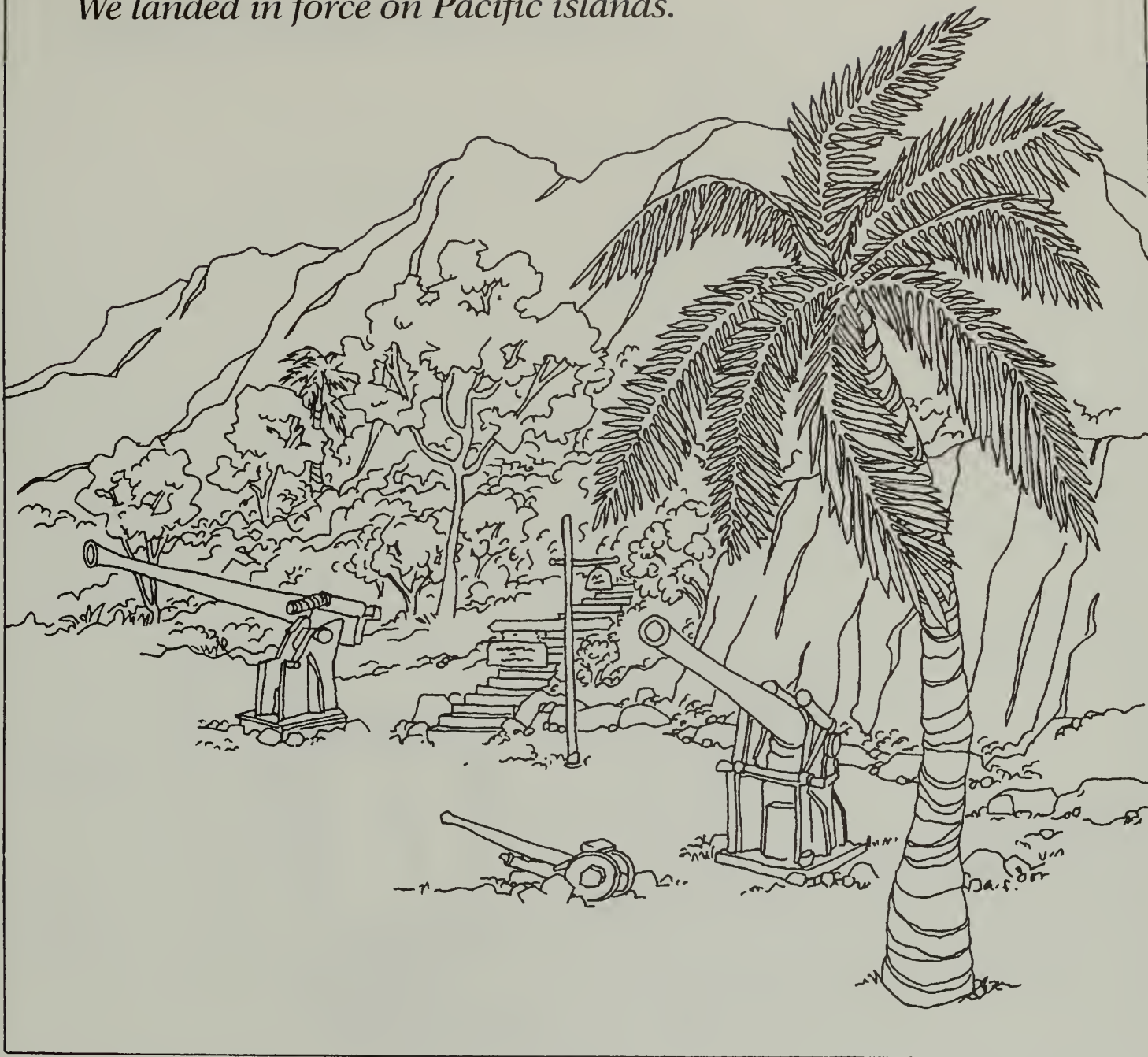


USS *Texas*

Houston (vicinity), Texas

Completed in 1914, the USS *Texas* was one of the last two American warships to use steam engines. In 1925, her fuel source was converted from coal to oil and she was given more armor and anti-torpedo equipment. Her most important action came between January, 1943, and April, 1944, when she led six major troop convoys across the Atlantic to get ready for the German invasion of France. On May 19, 1944, General Eisenhower came aboard to address the officers and crew. On June 6, the relentless shelling of German installations began. By June 25, the *Texas* had overpowered the German Battery on Cotentin Peninsula. During this maneuver, she suffered the only fatal casualty of her 34-year service. The Navy decommissioned the USS *Texas* in 1948 and presented her to the State of Texas as a historic monument.

We landed in force on Pacific islands.

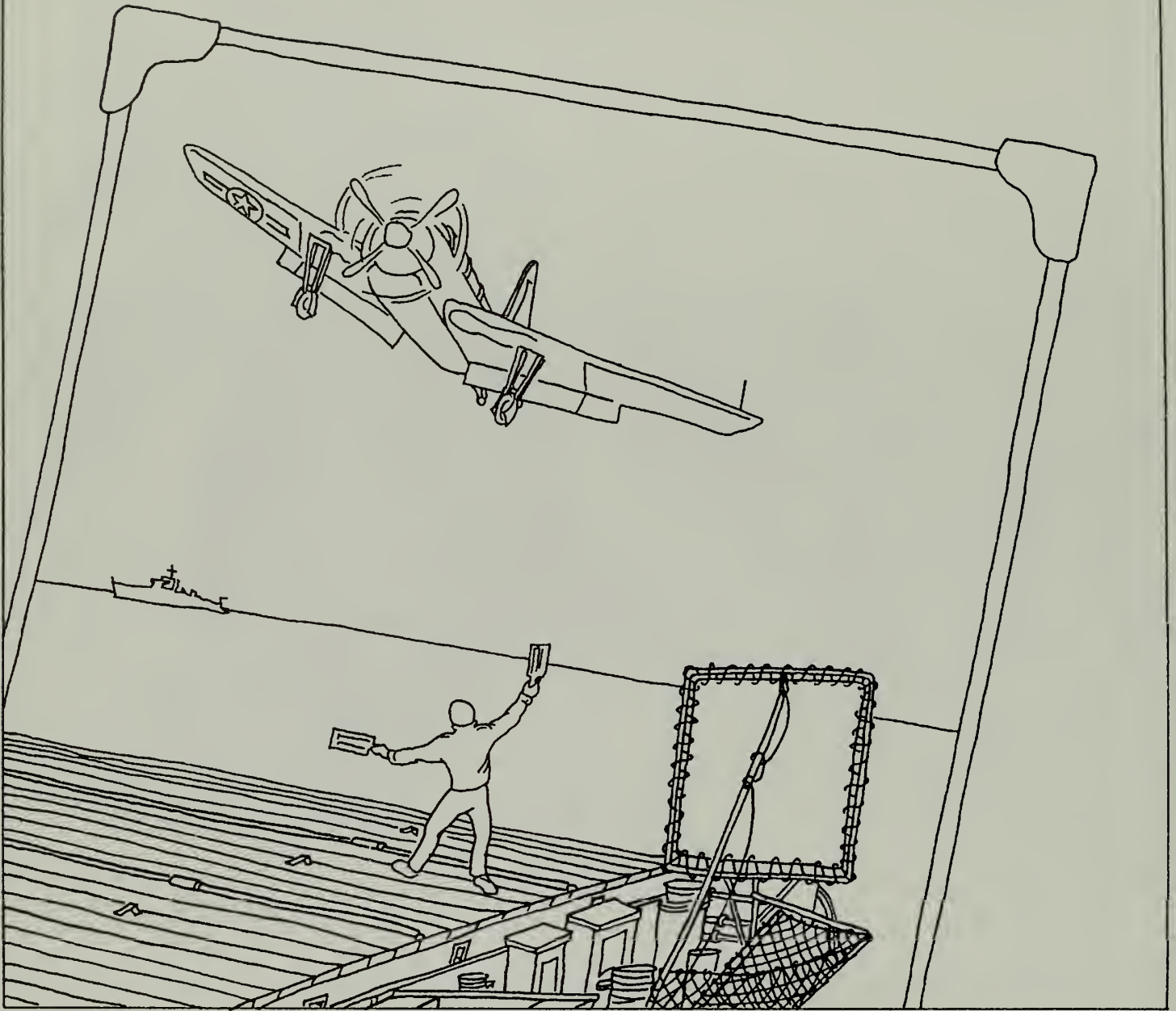


Landing Beaches, Marpi Point

*Saipan, Northern
Mariana Islands*

Saipan is the largest of fifteen islands in the western Pacific Ocean. Its location and size made it important to both the Japanese and the United States during World War II. On June 15, 1944, American aircraft, ships, and amphibious vehicles attacked Saipan's beaches. Marines—with Army support—slowly overtook key enemy fortifications. (This collection of Japanese artillery is on public display). By the afternoon of July 9, American forces had secured Saipan. Soon after, B-29s carried out their first massive raid on Tokyo against Japan's war industries. News of the loss of Saipan was so shocking that Premier Hideki Tojo and his entire cabinet resigned. Today, memorials are erected here to Americans lost in the battles for Saipan, Tinian, and the Battle of the Philippine Sea, as well as memorials to the dead of Japan, Okinawa, Korea—and to peace.

We launched aircraft both day and night.

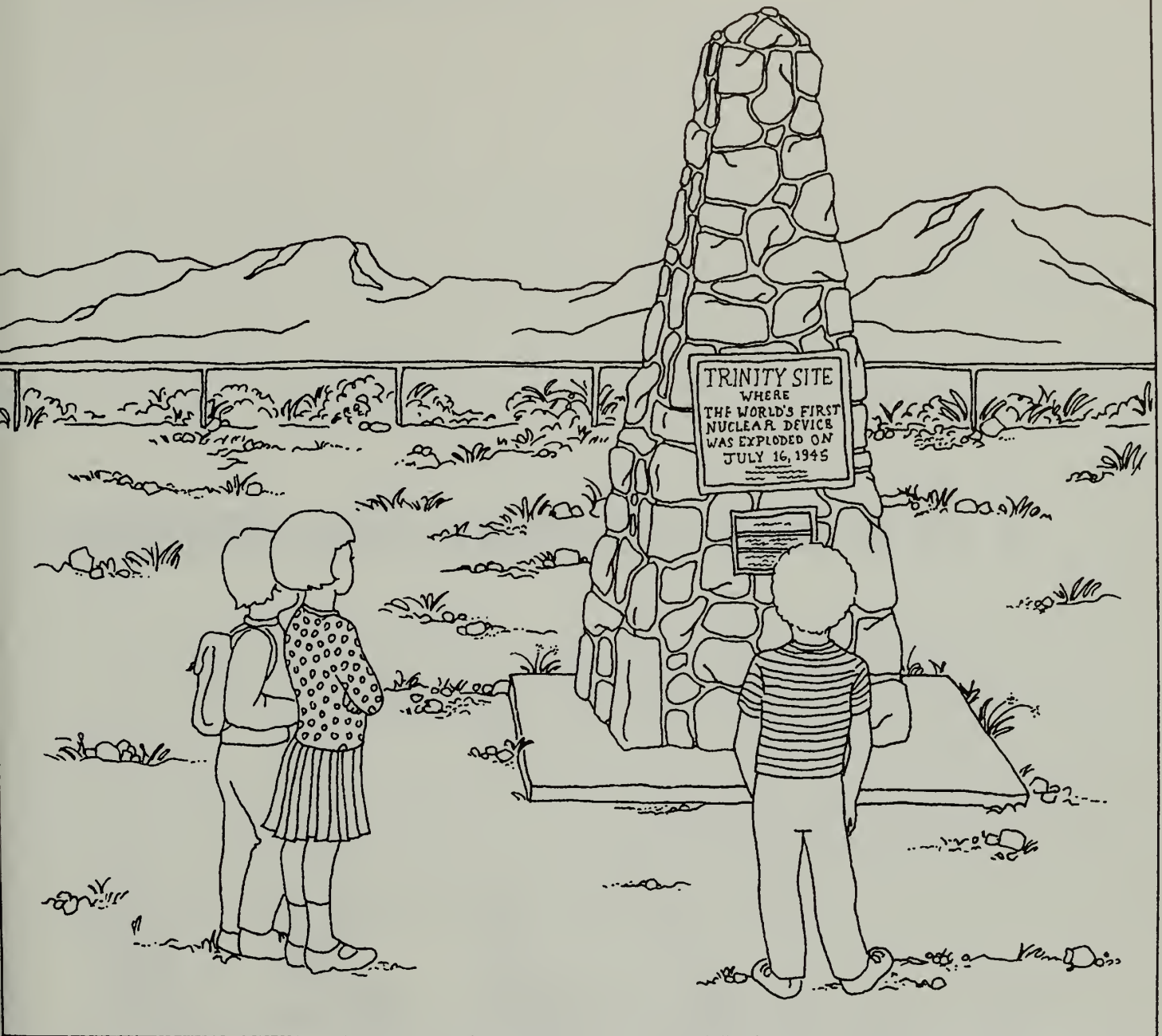


USS *Intrepid*

New York City

The USS *Intrepid* was commissioned on August 16, 1943. She carried 360 officers and 3,008 enlisted men. During her early career, she went to the Central Pacific to support the invasion of the Marshall Islands. But in late October, 1944, the *Intrepid* played a front line role in the famous Battle of Leyte Gulf. During this three-day battle to liberate the Philippines from the Japanese, America's legendary Hellcats and Helldivers flew day and night to stop the enemy in the Pacific. It was the largest battle in naval history! After World War II, she was modernized for much larger jet aircraft and used throughout the 1950s and 1960s. In March, 1974, the USS *Intrepid* was permanently de-commissioned. She currently resides at Pier 86 in New York City, as the Sea-Air-Space Museum.

We exploded a powerful new bomb.



Trinity Site

*White Sands Missile Range
White Sands, New Mexico*

American, British, and Canadian scientists were here for the test, as well as an enormous staff of soldiers and technicians. At 5:29:45 a.m. Mountain War Time on July 16, 1945, they witnessed the explosion of the first atomic bomb. The bomb, called the "Fat Man," was about 5-feet tall with a core of plutonium metal and electrical detonators that looked like spark plugs. The blast was so powerful that sand at ground zero was fused into a green glassy substance called "trinitite." On August 6, 1945, President Harry S. Truman ordered an atomic bomb to be dropped on Hiroshima, Japan. A second bomb was dropped on Nagasaki on August 9th. When Japan surrendered five days later, World War II had finally come to a close. This modest lava stone monument marks a turning point in world history.

A NEW ERA AT HOME AND ABROAD

*"This greatest of destructive forces
can be developed into a great boon
for the benefit of mankind."*

President Dwight D. Eisenhower



Soon after World War II, the United States joined other nations to create a world peace-keeping organization called the United Nations. We helped our allies abroad by lending them money to re-build their damaged towns and cities. At home, millions of returning servicemen and servicewomen returned to school under scholarships provided by the American government. Millions more bought houses with low-cost government loans. These benefits to service men and women and the increased buying power from wages earned in the wartime factories led to general prosperity in the country.

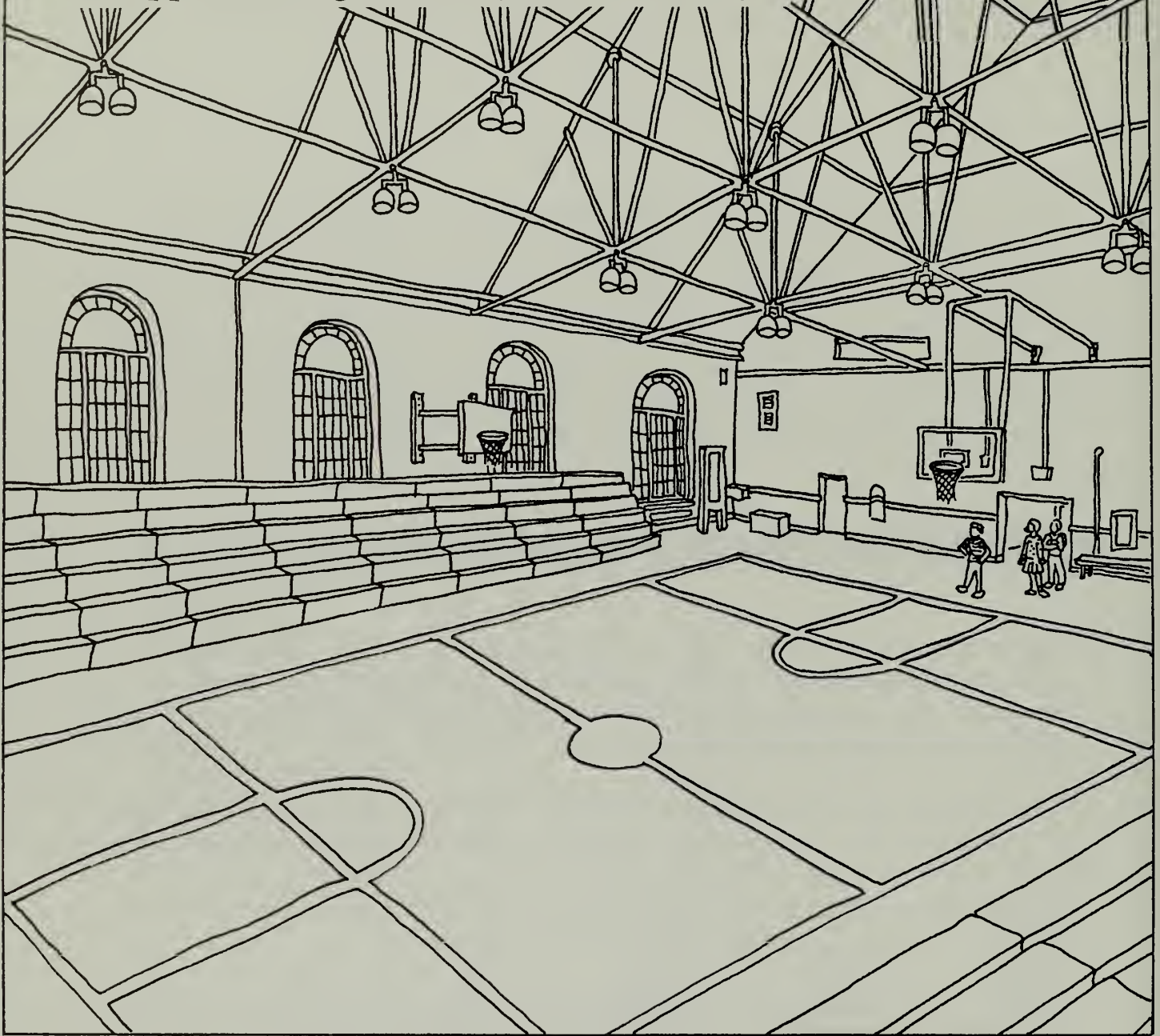
America After World War II

But even as the United Nations was being established in 1945, President Truman had to confront a crisis overseas with the Soviet Union. Within two years, these powers were locked in a “Cold War” that was fought across a line that divided eastern from western Europe.

The political war of words broke into open warfare in 1950 with the beginning of the Korean War. As Americans fought and died for freedom in Korea, Senator Joseph R. McCarthy began an intense hunt for communists in the United States. Many people felt that freedom of speech was seriously threatened during this era. The term “McCarthyism” was born.

In 1952, Dwight D. Eisenhower won the presidency by pledging to end the war in Korea and strengthen America’s defenses. “Mamie” Eisenhower christened the first American nuclear submarine, the USS *Nautilus*, two years later.

We approached global conflict in new ways.

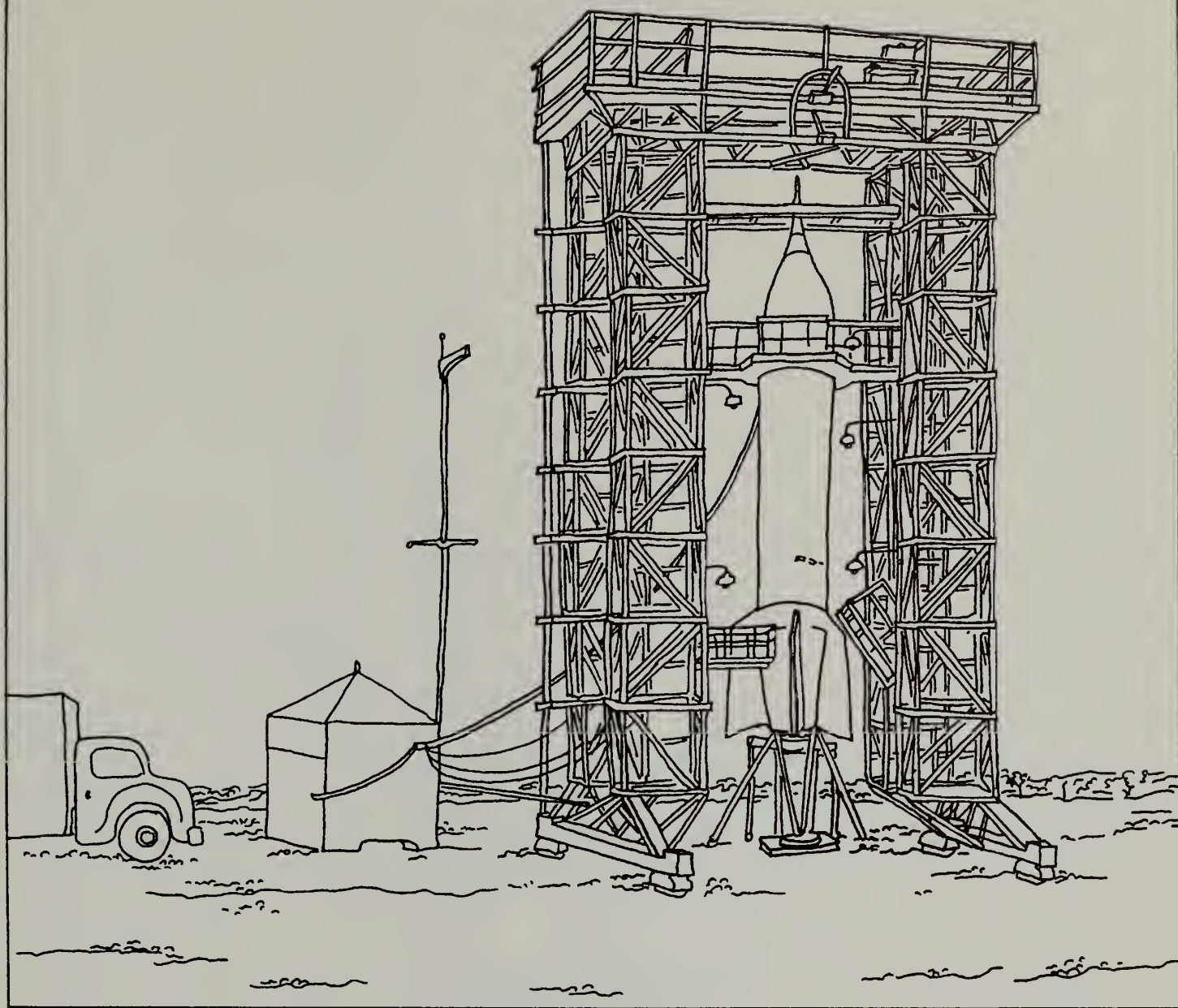


Westminster College Gymnasium

Fulton, Missouri

The Westminster College Gymnasium looks like many other school basketball courts, but important history was made here! On the evening of March 5, 1946, Sir Winston Churchill stood at a podium in this gym before an audience of 2,800 and delivered his famous speech, *Sinews of Peace*. Churchill said that a “Cold War” had begun, and that existing policies of the Soviet Union were a threat to the West. He said, “From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the Continent.” Churchill pleaded for a strong United Nations and a firm British-American alliance. The speech became the basis of the Truman Doctrine in 1947. America would begin to use some new ways to stop communist aggression, such as giving military and economic aid to friendly nations.

We tested rockets.

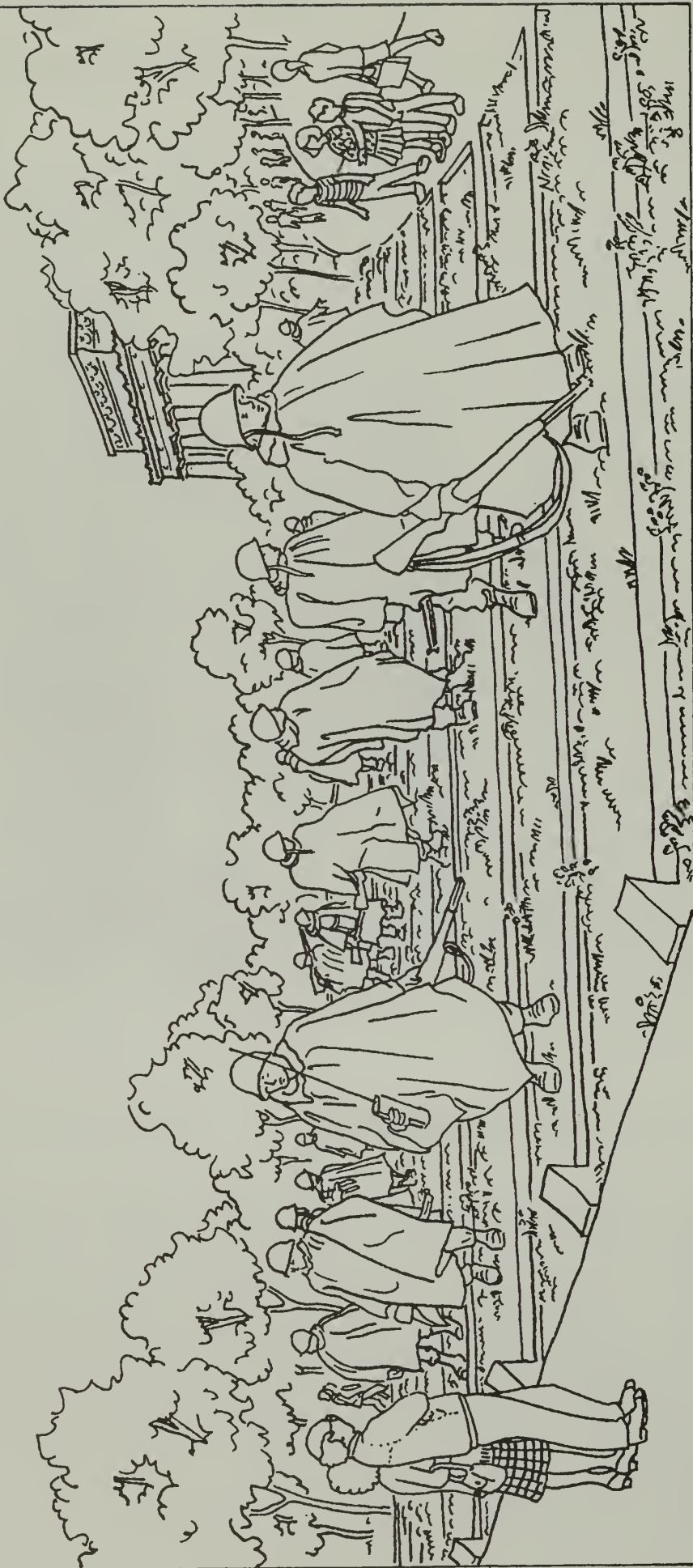


Launch Complex 33

*White Sands V2 Launching Site
White Sands Missile Range,
New Mexico*

When the war was over in 1945, many scientists and engineers who had been part of Germany's V-2 rocket program came to the United States to work on peacetime rocket development. America was able to learn more about rocket and launch technology from the past experience of Dr. Wernher Von Braun. In November, 1946, he directed the design of the Gantry Crane, a tall steel tower that held the V-2 in place for take off. The success of the 67 rockets tested at White Sands between 1946 and 1951 would eventually lead to the American exploration of space and our first manned rocket to the moon in the 1960s!

We joined other nations of the world.



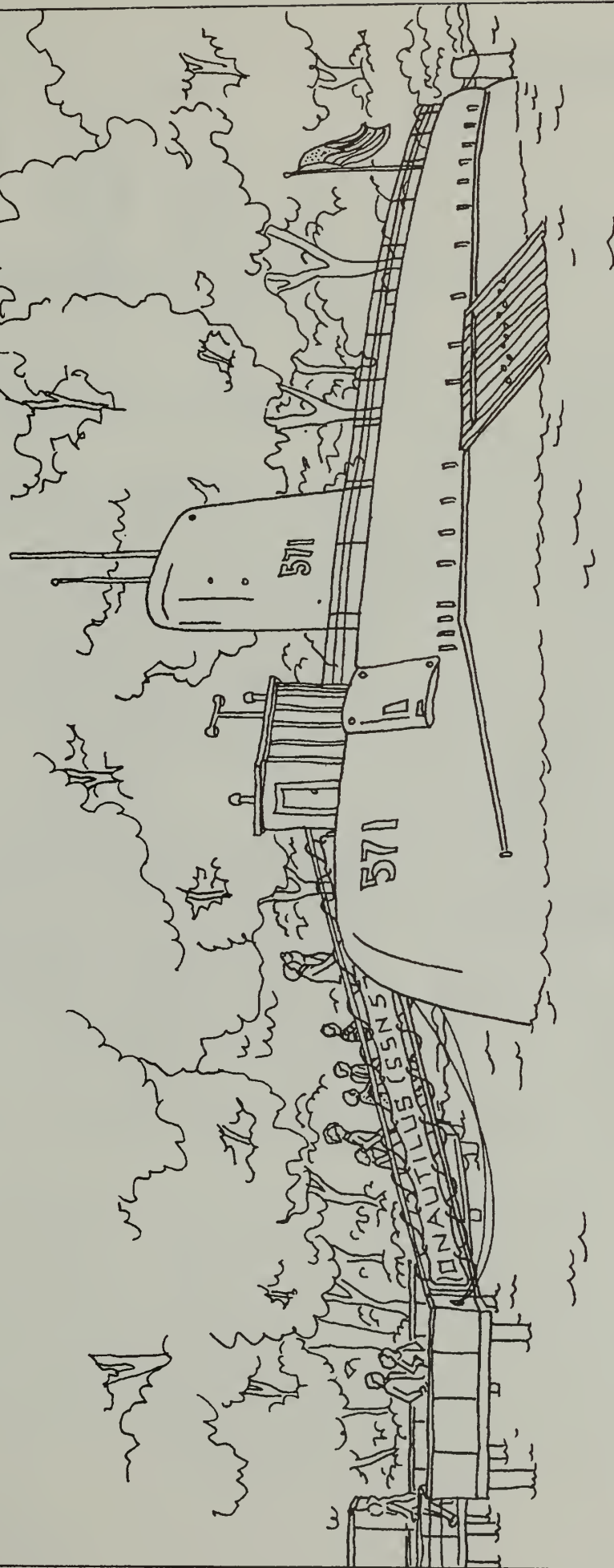
Korean War Veterans Memorial

Washington, D.C.

When communist soldiers from North Korea invaded South Korea in 1950, the United Nations Security Council voted to stop the aggression. The United States and fourteen other nations sent troops to help the South Koreans. Nearly a million Chinese communists fought on the side of North Korea, and the Soviet Union helped with money and supplies. Although President Truman

was unable to achieve a permanent peace, a truce was finally negotiated under President Eisenhower on July 27, 1953. A boundary was created to separate the two Koreas. In 1995, the Korean War Veterans Memorial was dedicated in Washington, D.C. to all those "who were killed in action, are still listed as missing in action, or were held as prisoners of war."

We propelled a submarine on atomic energy.



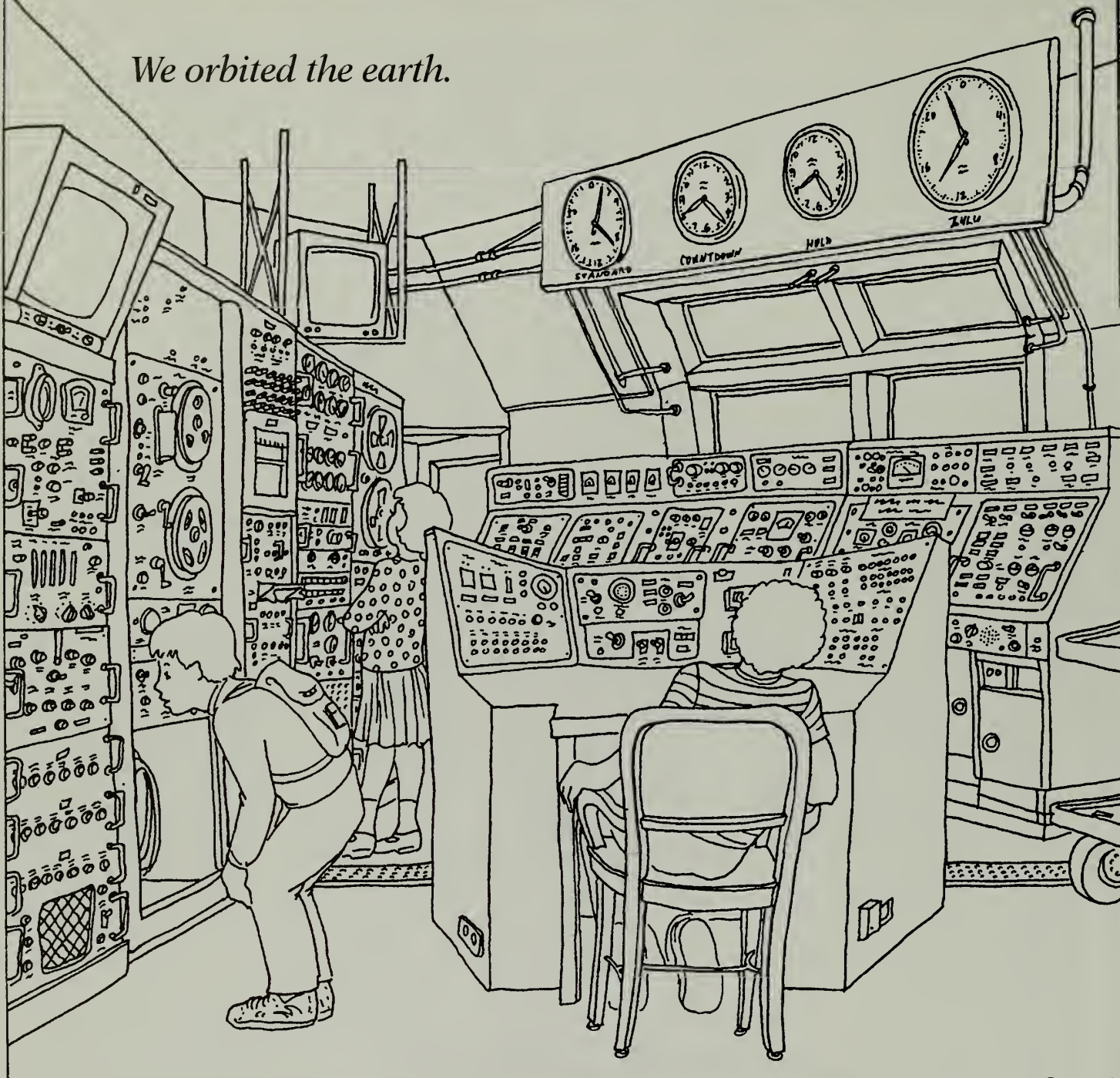
USS Nautilus

Groton, Connecticut

In 1946, submarine engines had to draw oxygen from the air in order to run. When a submarine surfaced, an enemy could spot it by using sonar, radar, or blimps. But after 16 years of research under Admiral Hymen Rickover, a new type of submarine was finally launched in New London, Connecticut, on January 17, 1955. The USS *Nautilus* ran on atomic energy, so she only

needed oxygen for the crew to breathe! She could dive deep, then stay there for long periods of time. Her "stats" are impressive! The *Nautilus* covered 62,562 miles on her reactor's first core; 91,324 miles on her second; and 150,000 miles on her third. She was de-commissioned from active use in 1980, so you can board her if you visit Groton, Connecticut.

We orbited the earth.

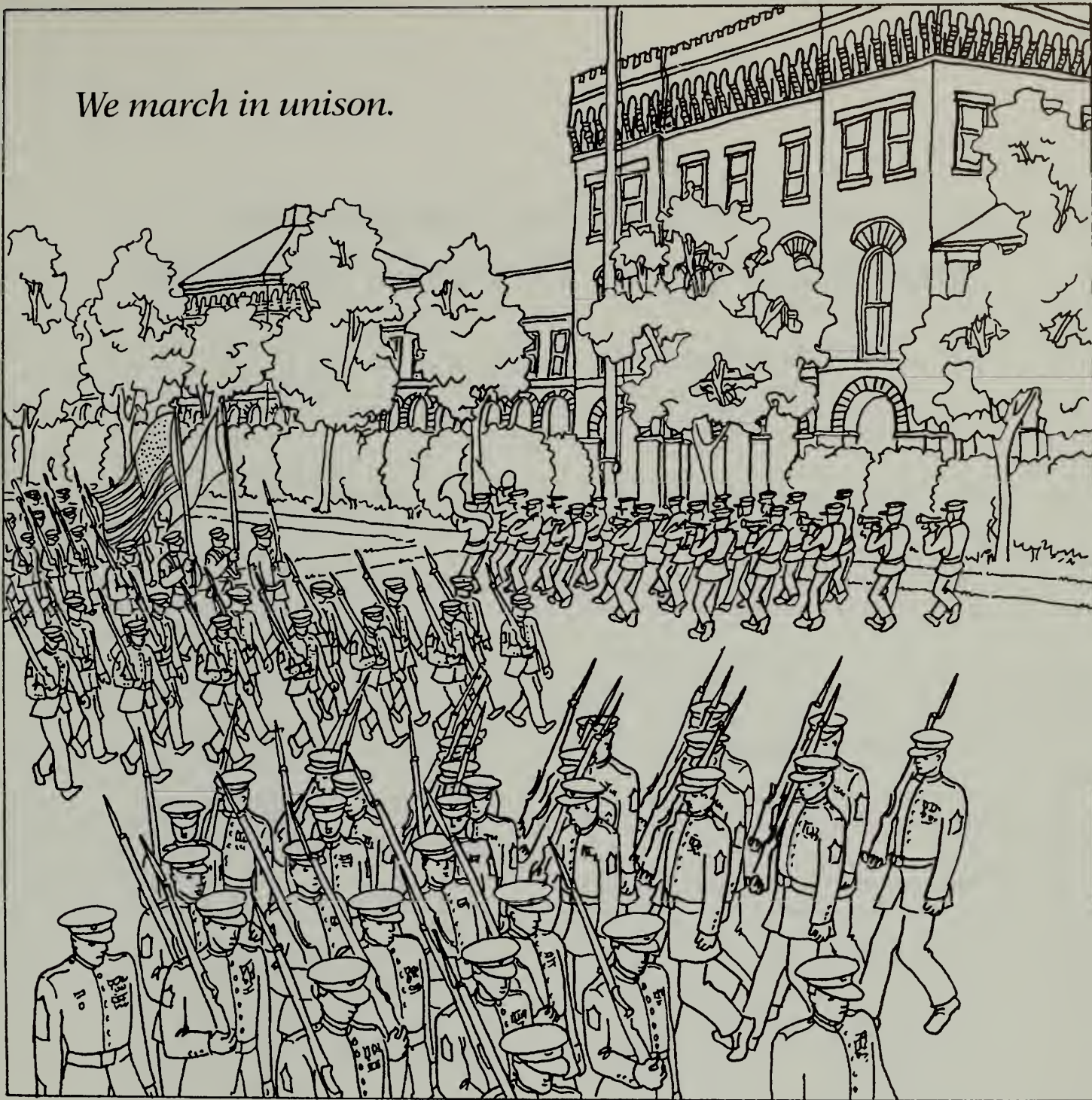


Cape Canaveral Air Force Station

*Control Room, Launch Pad 26
Patrick Air Force Base, Florida*

You probably know more about the Apollo and Saturn missions than our very first flight into space. On the night of January 31, 1958, the U.S. Army Ballistic Missile Team placed a 30-pound, pencil-shaped satellite called *Explorer I* into earth orbit. Major General John B. Medaris headed the team. A special Geiger counter designed by Dr. James Van Allen was also on board *Explorer I*. The belt of radiation that surrounds the earth was discovered that night, and later named the "Van Allen radiation belt." The Control Room at Launch Pad 26—with all its incredible buttons and dials—is now part of the U.S. Air Force Space and Missile Museum.

We march in unison.



United States Marine Corps Barracks and Commandant's House

Washington, D.C.

Snap! Click! Snap! Visitors to the U.S. Marine Corps Barracks usually hear the drill team even before they see it. This complex, the Barracks and Commandant's House, is the oldest, continuously active Marine Corps installation in the nation. The Barracks is also headquarters of the official White House musical unit, the Marine Corps Band. The Band has played for every President since Thomas Jefferson. Possibly the most exciting musical era at the Barracks was between 1880 to 1892 when John Philip Sousa, "The March King," led it. A traditional Parade is still held every Friday evening. If you go, you can hear the Band and see the Marine Drill Team with its dazzling display of military precision.

A Guide for Visiting Landmarks and Other Great Places in the Book

- O** Open to the public. You can enjoy this landmark or other great place in a variety of ways. A guided tour may be available—or there may be a museum where you can learn more about our nation’s military history. There may even be a scheduled activity you can attend. Call for more detailed information.
- A** Appointment. This landmark or other great place is open to the public, but you will need to make an appointment—so be sure to plan carefully for your visit.
- R** Restricted. This landmark is closed to the public. Some active military installations are unable to receive visitors.

The American Revolution

- Lexington Green O
Lexington, Massachusetts
- Independence Hall O
Independence National Historical Park (NPS)
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- Fort Ticonderoga O
Ticonderoga, New York
- Philadelphia* (Gundelo) O
National Museum of American History
Washington, DC
- Cliveden (Chew House) O
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- United States Naval Academy O
Annapolis, Maryland
- Mt. Rushmore National Memorial O
Near Rapid City, South Dakota
- Sandy Hook Light R
Gateway National Recreation Area (NPS)
Sandy Hook, New Jersey

The War of 1812

- USS *Constitution* (Frigate) O
Boston National Historical Park (NPS)
Charlestown, Massachusetts
- Plattsburgh Bay (Battle of Lake Champlain) O
Plattsburgh, New York
- Star-Spangled Banner Flag House O
Baltimore, Maryland
- Fort San Carlos de Barrancas O
Gulf Islands National Seashore (NPS)
Gulf Breeze, Florida
- Chalmette Unit O
Jean LaFitte National Historical Park (NPS)
Arabi, Louisiana
- Octagon House O
Washington, D.C.

The Struggle for Western Territory

- Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation O
Leavenworth, Kansas

John Ross House O
Rossville, Georgia

Alamo O
San Antonio, Texas

Fort Point National Historic Site (NPS) O
San Francisco, California

Fort Robinson & Red Cloud Agency O
Lincoln, Nebraska

Carlisle Indian School O
Carlisle, Pennsylvania

The Civil War

USS *Monitor* R
Cape Hatteras vic., North Carolina

Port Hudson Battlefield O
Zachary, Louisiana

Watervliet Arsenal O
Albany, New York

The National Museum of Health and
Medicine O
Armed Forces Institute of Pathology
Washington, D.C.

Gettysburg National Military Park (NPS) O
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Andersonville National Historic Site (NPS) O
Andersonville, Georgia

Ford's Theater National Historic Site (NPS) O
Washington, D.C.

Pension Building O
Washington, D.C.

The Spanish American War

Mare Island Naval Shipyard R
Drydock 1
Vallejo, California

USS *Olympia* O
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Tampa Bay Hotel O
Tampa, Florida

Government House R
Pago Pago, American Samoa

America and World War I

Fort Myer Historic District O
Arlington, Virginia

National War College R
Fort Leslie J. McNair
Washington, D.C.

Fort Des Moines Provisional Army Officers'
Training School O
Des Moines, Iowa

Fort Sam Houston O
General Pershing House
Fort Sam Houston, Texas

Between World Wars

Barksdale Field Historic District O
Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana

Randolph Field, A
Building 100
Randolph Air Force Base, Texas

Lakehurst Naval Air Station O
Hangar No. 1
Lakehurst, New Jersey

Hickam Field R
Honolulu, Hawaii

America and World War II

USS *Utah* R
Honolulu, Hawaii

Puget Sound Navy Yard R
Drydock 4
Bremerton, Washington

Pentagon O
Arlington, Virginia

White House O
Washington, D.C.

USS *Texas* O
La Porte, Texas

Landing Beaches, Marpi Point O
Saipan, Mariana Islands

USS *Intrepid* O
New York City

Trinity Site O
(first Sat., Oct./Apr. only)
White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico

America After World War II

Westminster College Gymnasium A
Fulton, Missouri

Launch Complex 33 R
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Korean War Veterans Memorial (NPS) O
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USS *Nautilus* O
Naval Submarine Base
Groton, Connecticut

Cape Canaveral Air Force Station A
Control Room,
Launch Pad 26
Patrick Air Force Base, Florida

United States Marine Corps Barracks
and Commandant's House
(Fri. eve. parade) O
Washington, D.C.



To the Reader

The Landmark buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts in this book were chosen with care to highlight a variety of events that help define us as a people and a country. As you know, many other great places have been acknowledged for the important roles they played in American history and may be visited as well. Just a few include Colonial National Historical Park, Virginia; Fort Sill, Oklahoma; West Point, New York; Fort Fisher, North Carolina; Fort Huachuca, Arizona; Ladd Field, Alaska; Harry S. Truman National Historic Site, Missouri; Dwight D. Eisenhower Farmstead, Pennsylvania; Arlington National Cemetery, Virginia; and the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C.

Although **American Defenders of Land, Sea, & Sky** ends with the first rocket to orbit the earth in 1958, history is always being made—or even revised—as current events unfold, are studied, and found to have special value to our nation as a whole. So, as we move forward in time, more recent buildings, structures, sites, districts, and objects are recognized for their exceptional significance in American history and, as a result, are designated National Historic Landmarks by the Secretary of the Interior. The list of Landmarks grows longer each year.

Today, some Landmarks are part of our National Park System, but the vast majority are privately owned. The Department of the Interior's National Park Service has a special program to assist private owners of Landmarks by offering educational guidance in support of preservation, rehabilitation and restoration projects. You can learn more about National Historic Landmarks by writing: NHL-Kids Care, National Park Service, Heritage Preservation Services Division, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127.

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Bo Zaunders, New York City, served as art director and designer. Judy Wagner, Great Graphics, of Virginia Beach, Virginia, is credited with the book production.

Finally, thanks go to cultural resource program managers and staff at National Historic Landmarks and Park sites who donated or loaned photographs and other documentary material to assist the goals of this heritage education project.

This book is not copyrighted. Teachers, parents, and other educators are welcome to reproduce the drawings and statements of historical significance for non-profit educational purposes. Appropriate acknowledgements are appreciated.

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The **Defenders** book takes you through time and across country to 56 special places in our nation's history, the majority of which are National Historic Landmarks. Beginning with the first shots of the American Revolution, you follow the **American Defenders** into the War of 1812, the Struggle for Western Territory, the Civil War, Spanish-American War, two World Wars, and into the Cold War years up to the late 1950s.

In this 200-year trip, you'll visit forts and battle sites in the North, South, East and West; climb aboard old ships and a modern submarine; experience the excitement of early aviation; hear the roar of pioneering space vehicles; note the special places where peace treaties were signed; and view monuments that serve to honor the many people who have been lost to war over time.

Kay Weeks is a historic preservation professional based in Washington, D.C. who writes national standards, guidelines, articles, and bulletins, and develops other outreach media for the National Park Service. Her first children's book with Roxie Munro, **The Great American Landmarks Adventure**, was originally published in 1992 and is currently featured in a new format on the History Channel's web site targeted to younger audiences.

Roxie Munro is a New York based artist whose drawings take children on fascinating trips through America and other countries of the world—and through time itself. Ms. Munro has published several other books for children, including **The Inside-Outside Book of New York City** (New York Times Ten Best Illustrated and Time Magazine's Best Children's Book List for 1985); **Blimps**, 1989, (Times Best Children's Books of 1989); **The Inside-Outside Book of London**, 1989; and **The Inside-Outside Book of Paris**, 1992; and **The Inside-Outside Book of Libraries**, 1996.